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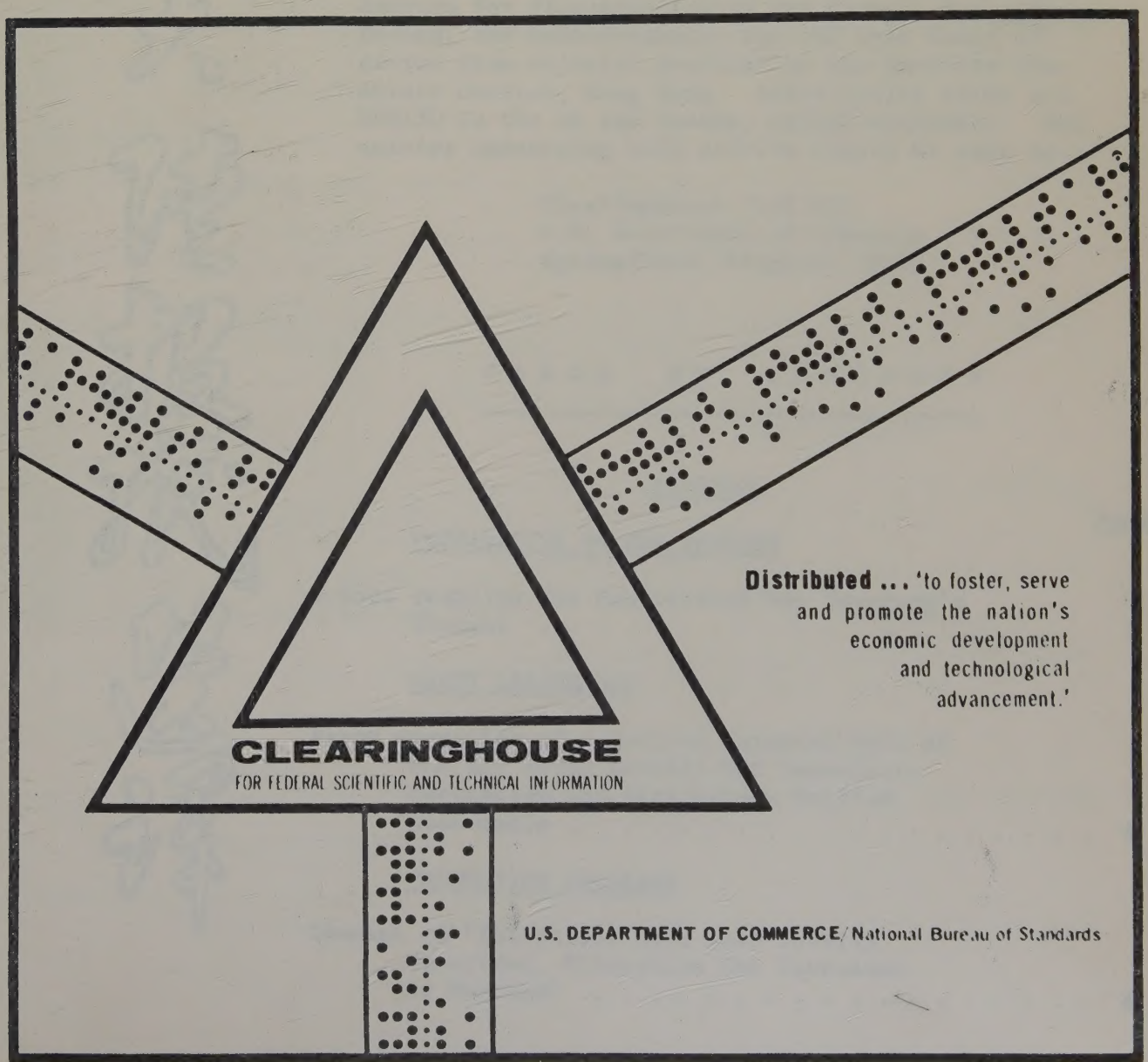
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****
* NATIONAL *
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PROPAGATION OF MAO THOUGHT

A Good Position for Publicizing Mao Tse-tung's Thought

- A report on the operation of an "inn political evening school" by the Ch'angchieh Inn in Ninghai hsien, Chekiang Province

by

Reporting Group of Ninghai Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Chekiang Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 13, 1970)

A woman communist who went to work in an inn set up an "evening political school" in the inn in a commune in Chekiang to give guests who stopped there lectures on Mao Tse-tung's thought. The school is said to be operating with great success.--SCMP Ed.

By the Bay of Sanmen there is an inn glittering with the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought. This is Ch'angchieh Commune Inn of Ninghai hsien, Chekiang Province. All of those comrades who have stayed in this inn praise it for its operation of an "inn political evening school." They also call woman Communist Party member Chou Ho-hsiang a red propagandist of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Last December Chou Ho-hsiang was transferred to work at Ch'angchieh Inn from the grain station of the commune. Only after a few days' work at the inn she began to say to herself: "A great number of people pass through

the inn everyday, so it can become a good position for publicizing Mao Tse-tung's thought. But since a great number of people pass through the inn it must also be easy for the class enemy to operate, therefore we must heighten our alertness. Most of the travellers are our class brothers, therefore we should serve them well. If socialism does not occupy this position, capitalism will certainly occupy it." So she made up her mind to turn Ch'angchieh Inn into an inn for publicizing Mao Tse-tung's thought. Later Chou Ho-hsiang told another employee at the inn about her plans and decided to establish a political evening school.

Finally the "political evening school" of Ch'angchieh Inn was started on the first evening of the great 1970's. Chou Ho-hsiang has been organizing the travellers to study every evening without one evening of interruption since it was established. Chou Ho-hsiang also invites workers, peasants and soldiers among the travellers to lecture in accordance with the subjects of study for the evening, organizes meetings for the exchange of experience in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and meetings for struggling against self-interest, repudiation of revisionism, discussion and application. What is taught in the political evening school is extensive and varied, so the school becomes better and better.

Ch'angchieh is situated by the sea with an abundance of marine products, therefore bad people often come here to engage in speculation activities. One day a man who spoke with an accent came to Ch'angchieh Inn. Noting his suspicious movements Chou Ho-hsiang made an investigation and discovered that this man was a speculator. That evening there was a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation in the "inn political evening school" and Chou Ho-hsiang led the travellers in repudiating energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and spoke in a big way about the harm which speculation can do to socialist economy. This gave the travellers a great education.

One day a young commune member who was on a mission to purchase tree saplings for the production brigade came to the inn. Chou Ho-hsiang arranged for him to stay in a large multi-guest room downstairs. But he disliked the hard bed and insisted on having a single room, saying: "Money is no problem, the production brigade will pay for it." But Chou Ho-hsiang thought: This youth was brought up in the new society under the red flag and has not tasted any suffering, I must give him a class education.

So, at the "inn evening political school" that evening she invited a PLA armyman to lecture at length on the great significance in saving every penny for the sake of revolution. Another old poor peasant invited by her to speak spoke about his family history which was full of blood and tears. With everybody's help that youth finally heightened his ideological consciousness. All night that night he could not sleep; the more he thought about himself the more he realized that he had thrown away his poor and lower-middle peasants' identity. Finally he put his clothes back on and ran to the front desk to tell Chou Ho-hsiang shamefully: "Comrade Chou, I was wrong. I only

spent a night here but the political evening school helped me to use Mao Tse-tung's thought to cure my 'sickness'."

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his Political Report to the 9th Party Congress: "We must make the Party members truly carry out integration of theory with practice." Chou Ho-hsiang thought: To operate the "inn political evening school" well I must first do a good job of ideological revolutionization in my own head. So she persevered in studying Chairman Mao's works daily to heighten her political and ideological consciousness in addition to studying together with the travellers every evening. She often said: "A Communist Party member must 'totally' and 'thoroughly' serve the people like Chang Ssu-te and be 'extremely kind to the comrades and people' like Bethune."

A short time ago an employee was transferred to work elsewhere, so Chou Ho-hsiang had to do two person's work. She had to register the guests, boil water, carry water, sweep the floor, clean the furniture, collect bills from the guests, etc., etc. But she never complained or said she was tired. When a guest fell sick she would look for a doctor, went out to buy medicine, send in water and food, and kindly inquire about his state of health as if he was a member of her family.

As a result of Chou Ho-hsiang's efforts, Ch'angchieh Inn was very popular among the masses. Every one praised that it was a good inn which gave prominence to proletarian politics as well as took good care of its guests.

* * *

PARTY LEADERSHIP

Party Committee of a Certain Aviation Unit of PLA Air Force Carries Out Democratic Centralism and Strengthens Unified Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1970)

> The Party committee of a certain air force unit of the PLA strengthens its unified leadership by putting into practice the system of democratic centralism, in accordance with which it lets everyone say all he wants to say, consults fully with others over important matters, and attaches importance to minority views.-- SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Peking, June 13) The Party committee of a certai aviation unit of the Air Force of the People's Liberation Army conscientiously studies the new Party Constitution and Chairman Mao's instructions about carrying out the Party's democratic centralism, thereby further heightening the consciousness of implementing the Party's democratic centralism and effectively strengthening the Party committee's unified leadership.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Without democracy, there can be no correct centralism because when people have divergent views and no unified thinking, it is impossible to establish centralism."

This Party committee has learned from practice that: To achieve centralism of a high degree, the proletarian democracy must be fully put into effect. To exercise its collective leadership, the Party committee must vitalize its democratic life. Otherwise, the Party committee members cannot show their enthusiasm and creativeness and the Party committee cannot exercise its firm and strong collective leadership. In handling the relationship between democracy and centralism, they pay attention to the following several points:

1. Comrades are allowed to have their say. Usually, the Party committee seriously considers all opinions put forward by anyone, actively adopting the correct ones and resorting to reasoning and explanation if the opinions are incorrect. When opinions diverge, it leads all to repeatedly discuss the problems, so as to achieve unified thinking. At a meeting, the secretary and the deputy secretary do not express their attitudes too early but make effort to induce all to air their views and have their say, so as to avoid "monopolizing all activities."

2. Important questions are put forward for repeated discussion. Some important questions which cannot be decided at a single meeting are to be brought up again for further discussion in the next meeting providing work is not hindered, so as to jointly draw a correct and suitable conclusion through repeated discussion.

The standing committee of the Party committee once discussed the promotion of a company-level cadre. Opinions diverged and thinking could not be unified after four or five discussions. Taking responsibility for the Party's work and for the comrades, the standing committee charged the secretary of the Party committee to make investigation in the unit where this cadre worked. Later, after hearing the report on the investigation, the standing committee held a discussion again and eventually made a suitable decision on the basis of unified thinking.

3. Attention is given to the opinions of the minority. Practice shows that the opinion of the minority is sometimes correct. The Party committee holds that whether or not the opinion of the minority is given attention is an important mark judging whether the Party committee is good in developing the democratic styles. Therefore, it never negates abruptly any opinion of the minority. Should anybody put forward a different opinion, it brings this opinion up for repeated discussion.

Because the Party committee listens to the opinion of the minority, all comrades show greater enthusiasm. The Party committee members are willing to speak and to make suggestions at the meetings and take an active part in collective leadership.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Neither collective leadership nor personal responsibility is over-emphasized to the neglect of the other." They have learned through practice that collective leadership of the Party committee must be firmly protected and should in no way be undermined even slightly. However, it is still necessary to uphold the system of individual responsibility for work among the commanding officers in the principle of the collective leadership of the Party committee. If there is only collective leadership without the system of individual responsibility for work, collective leadership means nothing. For this reason, the Party committee conscientiously studies and discusses the Party's directives and policies and the instructions given by higher authorities. Some important questions, such as the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore, the "four-good company" activities, the training in combat preparedness and the work of cadres in this unit, are decided by the Party committee after collective discussion, and then the Party committee members take responsibility individually for carrying out the work.

They have learned from practical work that: While taking individual responsibility for work of the Party committee, every committee member must have the spirit of taking the responsibility on their own initiative. In particular, the secretary and the deputy secretary must be unbiased. They

should regard as positive and commend the work done by the committee members; when there is difficulty in work, they should share the work and support the committee members; when a question arises in work, they should shoulder the responsibility on their own initiative and learn from experience.

At the end of last year, a question arose in an item of work for which two standing committee members were responsible. The Party committee secretary was of the opinion that this question occurred in an item of concrete work but the cause was that he had not done political and ideological work at ordinary times. Therefore, he made a self-criticism on his own initiative and led all comrades to find the cause, which they all accepted, thereby teaching the two standing committee members an impressive lesson.

To implement the principle of integrating collective leadership with personal responsibility, the Party committee also sets up a reporting system in line with Chairman Mao's teachings about "exchanging information" and "constantly knowing the progress of work and exchanging experience."

Their method of work is: Those who have gone to attend meetings at the higher level and to accept tasks, or have gone to other units to learn advanced experience must, upon return, immediately make reports to the standing committee or the Party committee. At a meeting of the Party committee to sum up the work done and to arrange tasks, the principal responsible persons of the Party committee must pay attention to the report made by each committee member. Committee members who have gone away on business must promptly report to the Party committee by letters or telephone. The secretary and the deputy secretary personally examine the state of the handling of more important problems, collect information and promptly report to the higher authorities. Every committee member puts himself under the collective leadership and, meanwhile, takes an active part in collective leadership.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "We must solidly unite all the forces of our Party on democratic centralist principles of organization and discipline." The members of this Party committee were of this opinion: Whether or not we should constitute unity is a question of whether or not we shall make revolution. Conscious constitution of unity is an expression of high consciousness in continuing revolution. To constitute unity of the Party committee and to strengthen centralism and unification of the Party committee, it is necessary to concentrate the Party committee members' desire for constitution of unity on Chairman Mao's great call, "Unite together to win still greater victory," and to unify their desire on the basis of the great ideal of realization of communism. Thus, the unity of the Party committee can be consolidated and the collective leadership of the Party committee will be firm.

The Party committee members often have chats among themselves. They hold that this is an effective method for promoting unity of the Party committee. They each show their living ideas and talk about their views, so that they can do ideological work on each other. When having chats with each other, they pay attention to the following several points:

First, each should treat the other as equals and should not behave as a teacher.

Second, each should be sincere toward other comrades and tell them what is in his mind.

Third, each should consider more the strong points of other comrades and make self-criticism more frequently.

Fourth, each should lay emphasis on politics and should not be particular about trifles.

Fifth, each should work in a practical way, should not put forward any question of which he is not sure, and should not bring to the meeting any question which may be solved in the activity of chatting.

Sixth, each should modestly accept criticism and opinions and should not hold tenaciously to his own opinions.

The Party committee secretary pays attention to improving the relationship among the committee members and getting a clear picture of the thinking of the Party committee members, and chats with them on any change in their thinking.

After this method has been adopted, the Party committee members get along very well together with each other ideologically and in feeling. They say: "In this way, we work with a light heart. We are happy even if the work may be more tiresome."

* * *

PRODUCTION INCREASE

Comment on "Potentials Have Been Totally Unearthed, Production Has Increased to Maximum"

by

Kung P'ing (龚平), Peking Thermoelectric Power Plant

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 15, 1970)

"Potentials" cannot be exhausted and there is no "ceiling" to production-increase, according to the author of the following article, who criticizes those who think that nothing more can be done to tap potentials and increase production.--SCMP Ed.

During the upsurge of the mass movement for increasing production and practicing economy, we heard some people say that "potentials have been totally unearthed and production has increased to maximum." They said: "We have already surpassed the target several times and the potentials have been totally unearthed. According to the existing conditions, we have already 'reached the peak.' It is impossible to go any further with the increase of production and practice of economy." This is a wrong idea, which hinders the deep-going development of the movement for increasing production and practicing economy.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "In the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level." The idea that "potentials have been totally unearthed and production has increased to maximum" is incompatible with the law of development of things. From the viewpoint of materialist dialectics, everything makes constant progress and undergoes constant change, and man's understanding of objective things has no limit. Production makes constant progress and the potentials have no end, so that the increase of production has no limit. We must use our brains and think of a method to revolutionize all old things and open a new road of progress in accordance with the law of development of objective things, so as to push forward the development of revolution and production continuously as well as the wheels of history. If we think that "potentials have been totally unearthed and production has increased to maximum," production will be carried out in the old way and will remain at a low level. Regarding a thing as unchangeable is a metaphysical viewpoint and is an expression of bourgeois idealism.

Judging from the facts of our plant, the viewpoint that "potentials have been totally unearthed and production has increased to maximum" is also incompatible with the objective law.

Last year, inspired by the spirit of the Party's "9th Congress," the revolutionary masses of our plant greatly heightened their enthusiasm for socialist revolution. They not only overfulfilled their tasks of power generation and supply of heat, but also greatly reduced the consumption of coal. The consumption of coal by the power generating unit dropped by an average of 11 k'e (克) lower than the lowest target of our plant for 1966, creating the most remarkable results in the history of our factory.

Entering the first year of the great seventies, the broad revolutionary masses of our plant, obeying Chairman Mao's great teaching, "China ought to make a greater contribution to humanity," decided to make further achievements and to create a new level. As a result, the consumption of coal by the power generating unit for the first quarter of this year again dropped by 10 k'e as compared with last year.

This shows that there are enormous potentials for increasing production.

Comrades who hold that "potentials have been totally unearthed and production has increased to maximum" actually are standing still ideologically and lack revolutionary vigor. Usually, they lack the revolutionary spirit of enterprise and a lofty will. When having made a slight achievement, they feel elated and are contented with the present situation, thinking that they have "reached the peak." Fostering this viewpoint, they cannot unearth the potentials latent in various fields. Chairman Mao teaches us: "Ideas of stagnation, pessimism, inertia and complacency are all wrong." In the eyes of the Chinese workers who are armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought, "potentials cannot be totally unearthed and production increase has no ceiling." Only if we have the lofty will to win honor for great leader Chairman Mao and for the great socialist motherland, refrain from arrogance and rashness, develop the revolutionary spirit of plain living and hard struggle, and vigorously carry out a mass movement of technical innovation, we can increase production and practice economy to a further extent and go on making new achievements.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "To win countrywide victory is only the first step in the long march of ten thousand li." In the excellent situation of the daily surging mass movement for increasing production and practicing economy, we must overcome the wrong idea that "potentials have been totally unearthed and production has increased to maximum," criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "slavish comprador philosophy" and "doctrine of crawling behind at a snail's pace," arm ourselves with Chairman Mao's idea of continuing revolution, march continuously toward production in width and in depth, fully unearth the potentials, and strive to push forward the continuous development of the new upsurge of socialist production.

* * *

MODEL COMMUNIST

Excerpts from Diary of Outstanding Communist Fighter Shen Hsiu-chin

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Jun. 19, 1970)

the outstanding communist fighter shen hsiu-chin gave her life to save state property early this year. she remained in her native village after finishing junior middle school and made persistent efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and remould her world outlook. for some years, she kept a diary running to some one hundred thousand words, recording the progress of her study. the diary is an expression of her profound proletarian feelings towards our great leader chairman mao and invincible mao tsetung thought as well as of her boundless loyalty to the proletarian revolutionary cause. excerpts follow:

- boundless loyalty to the party and chairman mao

june 24, 1964

my mother gave me birth but was nurtured by the party and mao tsetung thought. what joy that the party raised me. the party and chairman mao have given me strength to defy difficulties, overcome them and press ahead courageously. the party and chairman mao have taught me how to live, how to think and how to do my work well. i'm resolved to follow the party forever and will never retreat though it cost my life.

july 1, 1966

what a day "july 1" is exclamation the great communist party of china came into being on that day. ... beloved party and chairman mao, i will always follow you and never change. i will struggle against anyone who opposes the party or chairman mao exclamation

1969

the new party constitution explicitly says that vice-chairman lin is chairman mao's successor. this gives us great joy. it marks a great victory for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. it expresses the common aspirations of the 700 million chinese people and is a thing to rejoice in for the revolutionary people the world over. i support it with all my heart. vice-chairman lin has consistently and closely followed our great leader chairman mao, has been boundlessly loyal to him, and has most resolutely and courageously defended invincible mao tsetung thought. vice-chairman lin has consistently held aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and has most faithfully and resolutely carried out chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. he is chairman mao's best student and closest comrade-in-arms; he is a glowing example in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought for us to follow. i will always take vice-chairman lin as a brilliant example, remain loyal to chairman mao, to mao tsetung thought and to chairman mao's revolutionary line and will never change even though the seas dry up and the rocks crumble.

never forget class struggle

june 22, 1964

the gun is the life-line of the poor exclamation countless poor people were butchered because we did not have guns. today we'll keep hold of our guns and pass them on to the generations to come. we must not limit our attention to what's going on in our village, but realize that imperialism and reaction still exist in the world.

august 1, 1964

see to it that the just overpowers the unjust. no compromise is allowed in this struggle.

as regards our enemies, we must compel them to do manual labour, make them behave themselves and prevent them from making trouble in actions or words.

february 13, 1965

the great socialist education movement is an effective measure directed against capitalist tendencies, a measure to prevent the rise of revisionism in our country. we must arouse the masses boldly and rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants in this great movement and make proletarian ideology hold sway throughout the countryside.

serve people of china and the world whole-heartedly

november 2, 1963

from studying chairman mao's "be concerned with the well-being of the masses, pay attention to methods of work" i have come to understand that revolution is a mass undertaking. in order to make revolution, it is necessary to arouse the masses; and to arouse the masses, it is necessary to pay attention to methods of work. if a person does not pay attention to methods of work, he will detach himself from the masses and achieve nothing. only when he shares the weal and woe of the masses, concerns himself with their vital interests, thinks of them at every turn and identifies himself with them, will they support him and only then, can he correctly carry out the line and policies of the party. this is the only way to arouse the masses. in my work i must pay attention to the well-being of the masses, to their clothing, food, fuel, cooking oil and salt, and sickness. only by doing so can i make my work a credit. only by doing so can the party's cause win constant victories.

july 25, 1964

it is necessary to understand not only the chinese revolution but also the world revolution. hsiu-chin: you must pay more attention to the working people of the world. we must liberate taiwan, and struggle to the end for the emancipation of the whole of mankind exclamation

february 5, 1965

having studied "serve the people" i realize that the whole life of a revolutionary should be devoted to serving the people. our aim in whatever work we do is to serve the people. the time, the place and the kind of work make no difference so long as we are serving the people. in order to serve the people we must take the initiative. we must take the initiative to find work instead of waiting for the work to find us. what joy it is to devote one's whole life to serving the people.

august 27, 1969

when we were working in the fields, someone said to me i was "risking my life". chairman mao calls on us to struggle hard and to "learn from comrade lei feng." heroes like lei feng and wang chieh feared neither hardship nor death. if what i was doing was "risking my life", then to my way of thinking, i haven't done enough risking exclamation i must be prepared for great hardship and pledge my life to the cause of socialism exclamation

energetically study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and remould world outlook completely

october 2, 1963

chairman mao's brilliant article "the orientation of the youth movement" gives me my orientation. i have come to understand that if a young person with education wants to make revolution, he must integrate himself with the workers and peasants and temper himself in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. i am determined to take this revolutionary road so that, like a sapling, i take root in the fertile soil of the countryside.

february 11, 1965

today i was praised by the comrades. they were very sincere and it made me feel good. but this also made me uneasy. i think that if a person who is often praised does not set stricter demands on himself, he may unconsciously become backward. any achievement i have made must be attributed to the party which has educated me, to mao tsetung thought which has nurtured me and to the help given me by my comrades. without all this, i really cannot achieve anything.

december 20, 1965

what are the interests one must think of? they must be the interests of the revolution, the party and the people.

what ideology must one have? one must have invincible mao tsetung thought and be loyal to the party, to the people, to socialism and to mao tsetung thought.

november 13, 1969

chairman mao teaches us: "it is necessary to maintain the system of cadre participation in collective productive labour." if a person does not participate in physical labour for a long period, he will not hear the voice of the masses or think of the people's interests, also he will not discover when he takes the wrong road and will not be able to find the correct orientation for advance. through participating in physical labour, i have gained a deep understanding that the more mud i get on myself, the less "official" airs i will have; the more sweat on my face, the closer my relations with the masses.

december 2, 1969

i want to follow chairman mao in making revolution all my life, so i must do my utmost to study his three constantly read articles and remould my world outlook. i will strive to study chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, continue to make revolution, make revolution completely and carry the chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end.

be a good successor to the revolutionary cause

october 11, 1963

the party and chairman mao place their hopes in us. this shows a boundless trust in us. we will carry the revolution through to the end and turn the great ideal of communism into reality.

april 22, 1965

as long as i live, my life should be one of struggle and of serving the people. i will firmly hold high the red banner of mao tsetung thought and carry the revolution through to the end exclamation let revisionism and imperialism tremble exclamation all the "hopes" they put in us young people will surely come to nought exclamation we tell you -- revisionists, imperialists and all reactionaries at home and abroad --: we are the young people of the era of mao tsetung and we will remain red forever exclamation we will never change.

december 2, 1968

i have made up my mind that in studying chairman mao's works i must work hard, work harder and work still harder so that i can master mao tsetung thought exclamation let mao tsetung thought take deep root in my thinking. i will never let revisionism emerge in china, no, never exclamation nor will i ever let capitalism be restored in china exclamation we are the younger generation of the revolution, it is our duty to be good successors to the revolution and defend our great teacher, great leader, great supreme commander and great helmsman chairman mao, and defend great mao tsetung thought exclamation

LOCAL INDUSTRY

South China Province Develops Locally-Run Small Iron and Steel Works

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 20, 1970)

kwangtung province in south china is vigorously developing locally-run small iron and steel works. twentynine works have so far gone into production, thus giving a powerful impetus to other industries and to agriculture in the province. guided by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, revolutionary committees at various levels in the province have led the revolutionary people in displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work to achieve these successes.

the iron and steel industry in kwangtung was born and has grown in the sharp struggle between the two lines. the industry practically did not exist before liberation. under the brilliant guidance of the party's general line for building socialism, the revolutionary people throughout the province did away with superstitions and liberated their minds. in 1958 they set up many small iron and steel works.

the backward state of the industry was changed within a short period of time. but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents wildly pushed their counter-revolutionary revisionist line, slashed the number of small works run by the localities and caused a serious setback to the industry.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary people held high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, brought liu shao-chi and his agents to book for their towering crimes and, under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at various levels, launched a new drive for running small iron and steel works.

in accordance with chairman mao's great teaching: "the masses have boundless creative power", the revolutionary committees at all levels in kwangtung province organized a mass drive for the production of iron and steel. the shaokuan iron and steel plant, which had been forcibly closed down by liu shao-chi and his agents, was rapidly restored and even expanded. the workers of the kwangchow iron and steel plant put a 255 cubic-metre blast furnace into good condition at high speed.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee mobilized the masses to find coal and iron deposits. they ensured greater, faster, better and more economical results in developing local small iron and steel works by using simple methods and local materials, in the light of local conditions. adhering to the principle of self-reliance, yangchun county mobilized the masses to build a 31 cubic-metre blast furnace, four small coke ovens and two small steel furnaces.

the chemical works and chemical fertilizer factories of kwangtung have contributed to the development of a local iron and steel industry by extracting iron and steel from the slag resulting from the production of sulfuric acid. although they had neither technical data nor experience, workers at the shaokuan chemical works and the shaokuan machinery plant successfully produced medium carbon steel from pyrite slag, after repeated experiments. the nanhai chemical fertilizer factory which produces sulfuric acid made high quality gray cast iron from slag. their successful experience is now being propagated in many places in kwangtung, thus opening up new prospects for the iron and steel industry in the province.

AGRICULTURE

More Chinese Provinces Gather in Good Summer Harvests

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1970)

honan, shantung, kiangsu and shensi provinces have gathered in good summer harvests after overcoming natural adversities. this is a result of the way the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres have implemented chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", and of their spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

in honan province, one of china's main wheat growing areas, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres have had good harvests in spite of serious drought and insect pests. the wheat output in general is up by a fairly big margin over last year's. per hectare yields ranging from 3 to 3.75 tons have been obtained over large areas in different parts of the province.

during the winter and spring, the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels organized the revolutionary masses conscientiously to study chairman mao's great theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and sharply criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in agriculture, so as to strengthen the concept of farming for the revolution. this made them determined to gather in the first good wheat harvest of the 1970's.

honan province had scanty snow and rain in the winter and spring. following its spring growth, the wheat crop was affected by insect pests. the party members, poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres made nature bend to their will and fought the drought and insect pests in revolutionary spirit. the amount of land in the province brought under irrigation in the winter and spring is equal to the total expansion of the irrigated area over the previous three years. when the insect pests appeared, a mass campaign was launched to fight them. after continuous effort the insect pests were defeated and the normal growth of wheat was ensured.

in striving for a rich wheat harvest, the communes went in for scientific farming. the yuehtan brigade of the yuehtan people's commune in yenshih county carefully cultivated two hectares of high-yield plots, which produced over 7.5 tons per hectare. the 13,300 hectares of high-yielding land in the county had an average per-hectare yield of more than 3 tons.

in shantung province, east china, another major wheat producer, the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres overcame a serious drought by relying on their own efforts and working hard, and reaped a fairly good harvest.

the precipitation in the province was scanty after the sowing of wheat last year. the drought got worse in the spring, when the rainfall was the lowest since liberation. this posed a big threat to the crop.

leading members of party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the province went to the forefront and led the people in a determined struggle against the drought, modelling themselves on the yangliuhsuen production brigade in pinhsien county, outstanding for its high yields of both grain and cotton, the revolutionary masses displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. they were mobilized to search for sources of water, make tools and learn skills through practice, and they finally overcame all difficulties.

the communes and production brigades in the yellow, huai and haiho basins made supreme efforts to irrigate the wheat fields by pumping water from the rivers. the acreage irrigated by the yellow river, for example, increased by over 40,000 hectares. the tenchou administrative region lacked adequate irrigation facilities. but the drought was overcome by a "people's war". apart from using the existing pumps, the people of the region were mobilized to carry water for more than 200,000 hectares of wheat by shoulder-pole.

after a strenuous struggle against the drought last winter and this spring, all the threatened wheat in the province was watered and normal growth ensured.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres in kiangsu province, east china, guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, fostered the idea of farming for the revolution and won a good harvest of wheat and barley on over two million hectares. total output was ten per cent higher than in 1969.

the good harvest was a result of hard struggle by the people. precipitation last winter and this spring was scanty and the drought was almost without parallel in local history. this seriously hampered the normal growth of the crops. they were again hit by insect pests in the latter stage of growth. the poor and lower-middle peasants held aloft the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and conducted revolutionary mass criticism and resolutely battled nature and class enemies. they gained a good harvest after overcoming many difficulties. production brigades in many areas brought in more than 4.5 tons per hectare of wheat and barley and got record yields for large tracts of land.

the good harvest of wheat and barley in kiangsu province is a result of strengthened leadership by the party organizations at all levels. in the light of the problems arising at various times, they firmly grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in the economic field so that the poor and lower-middle peasants maintained high revolutionary morale and did a good job of field management during the latter stage of the crops' growth, ensuring excellent harvest.

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in shensi province, northwest china, inspired by the yenan spirit advocated by our great leader chairman mao, succeeded in overcoming all kinds of natural adversities last winter and this spring. good harvests

are shortly to be gathered on over two million hectares in the province. the crops include wheat, barley, garden peas, french beans and rapeseed.

the countryside in shensi province suffered serious drought, frost, and hailstorm from last winter. the wheat acreage affected came to one quarter of the area sown to wheat. under the leadership of the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels and with the help of the people's liberation army, the poor and lower-middle peasants repeatedly studied the telegram sent by our great leader chairman mao on october 26, 1949, in reply to the revolutionary masses of the yenan area and further aroused their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they sank over 1,000 wells for irrigation and built various kinds of water conservancy projects. as a result they were successful in combatting the dry spell. wheat output this year surpassed the highest level in local history despite a severe drought.

at present, commune members eveywhere in shensi province are busy gathering in the summer crops. at the same time, they are carefully tending the cotton and other spring-sown crops, and making full preparations for sowing late autumn crops. they are determined to score new achievements and win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the socialist motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

SWANU and PAC Representatives in Cairo Warmly Acclaim Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Cairo, Jun. 18, 1970)

the cairo representatives of two african nationalist organizations have warmly acclaimed chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

nandaveja kasutm, representative of the south west african national union (s.w.a.n.u.) here, said in a statement that "in his solemn statement, chairman mao called upon the people of the world to unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs. we, the oppressed fighting people of south west africa, warmly support this solemn statement issued by the great and beloved leader chairman mao."

he said, "we in the s.w.a.n.u. hold the view that such profound and timely statement issued by the wise leader chairman mao is of great international significance and tremendous inspiration for the people of africa, asia and latin america who are waging a life-and-death struggle against imperialism and colonialism."

the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia have scored brilliant victories in their people's war, he said. the palestinian and other arab people are waging a heroic struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. the national liberation struggle of the african people against colonialism and the anti-imperialist mass movement sweeping across europe, oceania and america have dealt a telling blow to imperialism and the reactionaries.

in conclusion he said that the people of south west africa, like other african people, who for centuries have suffered under imperialist colonial domination, will surely rally to this militant call of the great leader chairman mao by carrying on the struggle against the racist fascist regime of south africa and for national liberation till final victory.

victor myekiso, representative of the pan-africanist congress (p.a.c.) of azania (south africa) here, said in a recent statement that chairman mao's solemn statement is a historic statement whose impact reverberates throughout the world. it explodes the myth of u.s. power and promotes a revolutionary upsurge against the u.s. imperialists and their running dogs throughout the world.

he said that the u.s. imperialists are so scared of the revolutionary trend throughout the world. as chairman mao points out, "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." we believe that the latent power in ourselves can best be utilized by strengthening our unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war. u.s. imperialism cannot stem the tide of the revolution engulfing it internationally. even at home, the u.s. imperialist house is on fire.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1970)

kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this afternoon met all members of the delegation of the japan-china fishery association headed by jisaku eguchi and had a friendly talk with them.

wang yun-hsiang, head, and members of the delegation of the fishery association of china, were present. noted japanese personage in peking kinkazu saionji was also present.

Communique on Talks between Chinese and Japanese Fishery Associations Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1970)

a communique on the talks between the delegation of the fishery association of china and the japan-china fishery association was signed here today.

kuo mo-jo, honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, attended the signing ceremony.

the communique was signed by wang yun-hsiang, acting president of the fishery association of china and head of the delegation of the fishery association of china, and jisaku eguchi, head of the delegation of the japan-china fishery association.

present at the signing ceremony were all members of the delegation of the fishery association of china and representatives of the china-japan friendship association.

all members of the delegation of the japan-china fishery association and noted japanese personage in peking kinkazu saionji were also present.

Communique on Talks between Delegation of Fishery Association of China and Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1970)

following is the full text of the communique on the talks between the delegation of the fishery association of china and the delegation of the japan-china fishery association:

the delegation of the fishery association of china and the delegation of the japan-china fishery association held talks in peking from june 9 to june 20, 1970.

both sides fully agree with and firmly support the communique, signed on april 19, 1970, on the talks between the representatives of the china-japan memorandum trade office and the japan-china

memorandum trade office and, on this basis, have had a full exchange of views on the current situation, the relations between china and japan and the question of non-governmental agreement between china and japan on fishery on the yellow sea and the east china sea.

both sides severely condemn u.s. imperialism for its criminal acts of flagrantly despatching troops to cambodia and spreading the flames of war of aggression to the whole of indo-china. both sides solemnly point out that the sato government of japan, together with other lackeys of u.s. imperialism, convened the so-called asian conference for discussing the cambodian question, played the "leading role" at the conference, and is taking an active part in the so-called three nation commission to engage in scheming activities of all descriptions. this is a grave step taken by the sato government to serve the u.s. imperialist policy of aggression against asia, directly meddling in indo-china and carrying out the japan-u.s. joint communique. the japanese reactionaries have intensified its infiltration and expansion in southeast asia, and repeatedly claimed that japan's "life-line" extends from south korea, taiwan and indo-china all the way to the strait of malacca. this reveals all the more fully the wild ambitions of japanese militarism in re-establishing the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere".

both sides unanimously point out that the sato government has decided to "automatically extend" the term of the expanded and escalated japan-u.s. "security treaty" in defiance of the strong opposition of the japanese people. this constitutes a serious provocation against the japanese people who demand that the japan-u.s. "security treaty" be nullified, and a serious provocation against the people of china, korea, indo-china and asia as a whole. the japanese side expresses the determination to join the japanese people in the struggle to smash the new japan-u.s. military alliance, to recover okinawa unconditionally and to abolish the japan-u.s. "security treaty". the chinese side affirms that the chinese people firmly support the japanese people in their just struggle. both sides are convinced that the people of china and japan, united with the people of other asian countries, can certainly win still greater victories in the struggle to smash the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

both sides reviewed the implementation of the sino-japanese non-governmental fishery agreement since it was signed in 1965, and expressed satisfaction with the energetic efforts made by both sides in friendly co-operation and in mutual help and rescue. however, the intensified efforts made by the sato government in pursuing the policy of tailing after u.s. imperialism and of hostility towards china and the sabotage by a handful of reactionary forces in the japanese fishery circles have caused many difficulties in the implementation of the non-governmental fishery agreement between the two countries. the japanese side states that it will wage an unremitting struggle to remove all obstacles.

china and japan are close neighbours and there exists a traditional friendship between the two peoples. both sides believe that faithful observation and earnest implementation of the sino-japanese non-governmental fishery agreement will make a positive contribution to promoting the friendly relations between the people of china and japan.

both sides unanimously agree to extend the term of validity of the sino-japanese non-governmental fishery agreement (including the relevant notes and appendages) for another two years and have reached agreement on the supplementary provisions for the fishery agreement as follows:

one. to protect prawn resources, fishing vessels of both sides are not to enter the number one fishing area as stipulated in the fishery agreement during the period from march 1 to april 30.

two. to facilitate the identification of fishing vessels, the name and number of any vessel from both sides should be marked out conspicuously at the stern.

three. to ensure safety in operation, fishing vessels of both sides must strengthen lookout duties round the clock under sail or during fishing operations.

four. in the light of the actual implementation of the fishery agreement, it is decided that yamagawa port in kagoshima prefecture be deleted from the list of ports provided by the japanese side for the harbouring of chinese fishing vessels so that the harbouring ports provided by either side are two in number; it is also decided to abolish the practice of securing contacts through the fishery radio when chinese fishing vessels sail into the harbouring ports designated by the japanese side.

five. to protect fishing resources, warnings or fines shall be imposed on fishing vessels which intrude into the forbidden fishing areas, on the merits of each case, and those vessels which commit particularly serious infringements shall be disqualified from entering and operating in the fishing areas as stipulated in the fishery agreement. this measure is to be carried out to the letter by both fishery associations under each other's supervision, and its execution is to be notified to each other.

six. both sides unanimously agree that seiners should also strictly observe the relevant provisions in the sino-japanese non-governmental fishery agreement. necessary measures should be worked out for restricting the seiners operating in the fishing areas as stipulated in the agreement or in their neighbourhood, in the interest of protecting fish resources near the water surface. the two sides will negotiate sometime in 1970 for the settlement of this question.

signed:

wang yun-hsiang,
head of the delegation
of the fishery association
of china.

signed:

jisaku eguchi,
head of the delegation of
the japan-china fishery
association.

peking, june 20, 1970.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chairman of All Nepal Table-Tennis Association Gives Reception in Honor of Chinese Table-Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 19, 1970)

general nara, chairman of all nepal table-tennis association, gave a reception on the evening of june 17 in honour of the chinese table-tennis team. kumar khadga bikram shah, secretary of the nepal sports council and vice-chairman of the nepal sixth youth sports was present at the reception.

wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, also attended the reception.

speaking at the reception, general nara and kumar khadga bikram shah stressed that the visit of the chinese table-tennis team to nepal has further strengthened the friendship between the players and the peoples of the two countries. they expressed gratitude for the co-operation and help rendered to the nepal sixth youth sports by the chinese table-tennis team and the chinese embassy.

the reception was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the players of both countries sang songs together and exchanged experience. general nara presented gifts to members of the chinese table-tennis team.

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Gives Reception in Honor of Visit of Chinese Table-Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 19, 1970)

wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, gave a reception here yesterday evening in honour of the visit of the chinese table tennis team to nepal.

his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah, chairman of the nepal sports council and chairman of the nepal sixth youth sports, kumar khadga bikram shah, secretary of the nepal sports council and vice-chairman of the nepal sixth youth sports, and narendra kumar pradhan, minister of education, health, law and justice and more than 150 nepalese friends were present at the reception.

also present on the occasion were the chinese embassy staff and members of the chinese technical teams here.

the reception was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Nepal Sports Council Chairman Gives Reception for Chinese Table-Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 20, 1970)

his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah, chairman of nepal sports council and of nepal 6th youth sports, gave a reception here yesterday afternoon in honour of the visiting chinese table-tennis team.

wang tse, chinese ambassador to nepal, attended the reception at invitation.

the reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

the chinese embassy in nepal organized an exhibition match of the chinese table-tennis team at the kathmandu city hall yesterday evening.

present at the exhibition match were his royal highness prince basundhara bir bikram shah, chairman of nepal sports council and of the nepal 6th youth sports; giri prasad budhathoki, minister of defence, forest, agriculture and food; narendra kumar pradhani, minister of education, health, law and justice; harish chandra manat, assistant minister of forest, agriculture and food; chaturbuj prasad singh, assistant minister of public works, communication, transport, water and power; jog mehar shrestha, assistant minister of home, panchayat and land reforms; and other nepalese friends exceeding 600 altogether.

the excellent performance of the chinese table-tennis players won warm applause.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Embassy in Norway Gives Film Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1970)

the chinese embassy in norway gave a film reception in oslo on june 17, according to a report from the norwegian capital. the colour documentary "the yangtze bridge at nanking" was shown and was warmly welcomed and acclaimed by norwegian friends from all walks of life.

after the film show, friends present at the receotion warmly praised the chinese people for their tremendous achievements under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. the building of this magnificent bridge, they said, was a vivid demonstration of the staunch will of the chinese working class to surmount every difficulty to win victory. a guest said that the revolutionary spirit of the chinese people manifested in the building of the yangtze bridge at nanking was a great inspiration to the people of the world.

deeply impressed by the great initiative of the chinese working class, a youth happily remarked that this film provided excellent proof that mao tsetung thought, once grasped by the masses, becomes an immense force.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Central Commission for Receipt and Distribution of International Aid Has Friendly Meeting with Staff Members of Chinese Embassy in Rumania

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 20, 1970)

the rumanian central commission for receipt and distribution of international aid had a friendly meeting here yesterday with staff members of the chinese embassy in the red cross society building, expressing the heartfelt gratitude of the rumanian people to the chinese people for their aid.

present on the occasion were: tama radobrin, vice-president of the national council of the front of socialist unity; anton moisescu, chairman of the national council of the red cross society of rumania; eugeniu mares, vice-minister of health; ion tulpan, vice-minister of finance; laurentiu totescu, secretary-general of the national council of the red cross society of rumania, and other responsible members of departments concerned.

wang chan-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim; lin chian, military attache, and other staff members of the chinese embassy in rumania were present at the meeting.

on the occasion, the rumanian comrades acquainted the chinese comrades with the valiant struggle of the rumanian armymen and civilians against the flood and their achievements. a documentary film on the flood in rumania was shown. the rumanian comrades asked the chinese comrades to convey the profound gratitude of the rumanian people to the chinese people for their aid.

the chinese comrades paid warm tribute to the high spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism displayed by the rumanian people in combating the flood and wished the rumanian people new greater successes in restoring production and normal life as soon as possible.

both sides chatted about the profound and fraternal friendship between the chinese and rumanian parties and peoples.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Red Cross Society of China Receives Message of Thanks from Red Cross Society of Rumania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1970)

the red cross society of china has received a message from the red cross society of rumania dated june 19, which expresses thanks to the red cross society of china for its sympathy with and assistance to the people in flood-affected areas of rumania. full text of the message follows:

peking

the red cross society of the people's republic of china

dear comrades,

we are deeply moved by the prompt solidarity expressed by the red cross society of the people's republic of china in joining our society in the efforts to help the victims to overcome the difficulties caused by the unprecedented flood which has hit our country.

please allow us once again express our warm thanks to the sister red cross society of the people's republic of china for its generous aid composed of 500,000 yuan (rmb) in cash and 500,000 yuan (rmb) in form of medicine, food, clothes, shoes and fabrics. it is a particularly precious contribution to the work for liquidating the consequences of the calamity.

the national council of the red cross society of the socialist republic of rumania holds that your noble action is a vivid expression of your sentiments towards our people and the sentiments are based on the fraternal relations between the rumanian people and the chinese people.

dear comrades, please accept our most sincere greetings and our profound gratitude.

chairman
anton moisescu
june 19, 1970
bucharest

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1970)

mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and the somali government delegation he is leading left peking for home by plane this morning after a friendly visit to china. they are carrying with them the friendship of the chinese people for the somali people.

the distinguished somali guests were given a warm send-off at peking airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army.

the national flags of china and somalia fluttered at the airport. several thousand revolutionary people were gathered there, beating gongs and drums and shouting slogans to hail the successful visit to china of the somali government delegation. the crowds carried huge streamers inscribed "warm send-off to the somali government delegation led by vice-president mohamed ainanshe" "we firmly support the somali people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and somali people".

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of somalia and china. accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo and others, vice-president mohamed ainanshe and other distinguished somali guests reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the p.l.a., militiamen and red guards. then they walked round to say goodbye to the crowds. amid the resounding cheers and beating of drums and gongs, the crowds repeatedly shouted: "salute to the somali people exclamation" "we firmly support the somali people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "we firmly support the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle for liberation exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of asia and africa exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" vice-president ainanshe waved time and again to the crowds in acknowledgement. before boarding the plane, vice-president ainanshe and other members of the delegation warmly shook hands with vice-premier li hsien-nien, n.p.c. vice-chairman kuo mo-jo, deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff wang hsing-ting and others and bade farewell to them.

seeing the distinguished somali guests off at the airport were leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; kuang jen-nung, wu jui-lin, chi peng-fei, fang ke, wang hai-jung, fang yi, chung yu-yi, cheng yu-kuei, chou hua-min, wang an-chu, tu feng, wang lo-tien, li kuang-hsun, miao shu-sen, hsieh hua, ting kuo-yu, wang yu-ching and ting hsi-lin.

huot sambath, acting minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present at the airport.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, is accompanying the distinguished somali guests to kwangchow.

Somali Government Delegation Stops Over at Kwangchow on Way Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 20, 1970)

the somali government delegation led by mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, arrived here from peking by air today and left for home after a brief stop-over.

the distinguished somali guests were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by kung shih-chuan, wang shou-tao, shan yin-chang, lin li-ming, chiao lin-yi and other leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees, and 1,500 revolutionary people in the city.

while in kwangchow, members of the somali government delegation, accompanied by wang shou-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, visited the site of the national institute of peasant movement sponsored by our great leader chairman mao in 1926. they also went sightseeing in the city.

the distinguished somali guests were honoured at a banquet given by the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees at noon. kung shih-chuan, first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and vice-president ainanshe spoke at the banquet and toasted to the constant growth of the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese Film "From Victory to Victory" First Shown in Sudanese Capital

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Jun. 18, 1970)

chinese film "from victory to victory" was shown to the public for the first time here yesterday in the omdurman watania cinema in khartoum, capital of the sudan. the film, shown twice in succession, was warmly welcomed by the spectators.

whenever the scene of the chinese people's liberation army winning battle over the enemy forces appeared on the screen, the audience bursted into enthusiastic apolauses. the spectators shouted: "long live chairman mao exclamation"

farouk osman hamdalla, member of the sudanese revolutionary council and minister of the interior, accompanied by yang shou-cheng, chinese ambassador to the sudan attended the show.

when the film-show was over, hundreds of the sudanese people gathered outside the cinema, cheering "people's china exclamation" and "chairman mao exclamation" to show sudanese people's ardent love for chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, and their friendly feelings towards the chinese people.

the film-screening was sponsored by the omdurman sudanese-chinese friendship association.

CHINA AND US

Sino-US Ambassadorial Talks Further Postponed

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1970)

the liaison personnel of the two sides in the sino-u.s. ambassadorial talks met on june 20, 1970. the chinese side notified the u.s. side of the following: in view of the present situation which is very clearly known to both sides, the chinese government holds that it is not suitable at present to discuss and decide upon the date for the meeting of the sino-u.s. ambassadorial talks. as to when the meeting will be held in the future, it will be discussed by the liaison personnel of the two sides at an appropriate time.

US

US Truck Drivers Persist in Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1970)

american truck drivers have tenaciously persevered in their strike in a number of cities in the past two months and more in protest against the ruthless exploitation and oppression by u.s. monopoly capital and in demand for higher wages, according to washington reports.

the truck drivers' strike amidst the raging flames of the revolutionary mass movement in the united states has won the powerful support and solidarity of progressive american students and dealt a heavy blow at the u.s. monopoly capitalist class and the reactionary u.s. ruling circles.

the strike began at the end of march. surmounting all kinds of obstruction and sabotage by u.s. moncooly capital and scab union bosses, the truck drivers rejected the "back to work order" of these bosses and persevered in their strike, developing it vigorously in los angeles, chicago, san francisco, detroit, new york, cleveland, saint louis, akron and buffalo. more than 100,000 truck drivers took part in the strike.

the strike affected freight transport in a number of u.s. cities seriously, dealing a heavy blow to the crisis-ridden u.s. economy and causing enormous losses to u.s. monopoly capital. the strike of 25,000 chicago truck drivers forced many plants to stop operations or cut back production because of stoppage in the supply of raw materials and parts. it reduced the sales of many business firms and suspended construction projects. it was reported that the chicago monopoly capitalists lost nearly one billion dollars in the past two months. in detroit, the truck drivers' strike has forced the steel industry to curtail its production. it forced the monopoly capitalists to pay dearly for freight transport by airlines, buses and even yachts. a u.s. bourgeois journal said in alarm that the protracted truck drivers' strike has been a "costly blow to business".

the strike won the support and solidarity of the progressive american students. in los angeles, college students fought shoulder to shoulder with the truck drivers. they joined the picket lines of the striking truck drivers in response to their call and patrolled the picket lines every morning. they

made extensive propaganda for the strike to counter the news blackout by the reactionary authorities. they recommended progressive journals to the striking truck drivers and held joint meetings with them. they set up a "defence committee" for the more than 400 truck drivers arrested during the strike and protested against the ruthless persecution of the strikers by the reactionary authorities. at the same time, the truck drivers discussed measures for supporting the students' struggle.

the unity in struggle of the striking drivers and students has inspired the workers, while the students were educated in the course of the workers' heroic struggle. as the american people's movement continues to mount, the workers and students will surely strengthen their unity in struggle and fight jointly to deal a mortal blow to the u.s. ruling circles.

Black People, Indians, Puerto Ricans in America Launch New Struggle against Violent Repression

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 20, 1970)

side by side with the continuous upsurge of the american people's struggle against the nixon administration's reactionary domestic and foreign policies, the black people, indians and puerto ricans in u.s.a. who have long suffered from exploitation and oppression, have launched successive heroic struggles against the fascist rule of u.s. monopoly capital, according to reports reaching here.

from the end of may to june 18, powerful struggles against violent repression took place in new york on the east coast, miami on the south coast and san francisco on the west coast.

in miami, florida, the black masses used stones and bottles to fight police repression for four days running beginning june 15. many black people took up arms to hit back at armed police suppression. the present struggle against violent repression broke out when a group of black people protested against the persecution of a black woman by white racists. after the ruling circles called out large numbers of police to suppress the black protesters with tear gas and arrested four of them arbitrarily, the enraged black masses held successive powerful demonstrations. every new repressive measure of the reactionary authorities only aroused stronger resistance from the black people. the reactionary authorities hurriedly clamped down a curfew and ordered a ban on assemblies and gun-carrying. but the black masses were dauntless. they took to the streets, overturned cars and set fire to them. a number of black people took up arms and fought with the fascist police called out to suppress them.

earlier, about 1,000 people demonstrated in front of the federal court in chicago to protest against the arbitrary trial of black leaders by the reactionary authorities and demand the immediate release of the detained black panther leaders. the demonstrators held a protest rally and then paraded the streets. in alexandria, suburb of washington, the black masses demonstrated against violent repression on the evening of june 2 and the next morning.

on the evening of june 14, hundreds of puerto rican youths demonstrated in the streets in harlem, new york city, to protest against the arbitrary arrests of puerto rican youths by the reactionary authorities. the demonstrating puerto rican youths attacked police cars with rocks and bottles and set fire to the garbage piled up in harlem as a protest.

the american indians who have long suffered from persecution have also risen in a new struggle against persecution. representatives of indian tribes from various parts of the united states gathered to observe "liberation day" on alcatraz island in the vicinity of san francisco on may 31. they reaffirmed their determination to fight for freedom and liberation.

taking part in the gathering were representatives of more than 100 indian tribes from maine in the east to california in the west. the choosing of alcatraz island as the site for the gathering was to manifest their staunch and indomitable will of heroic fighting. since november 20, last year, more than 150 indians representing 20 tribes broke through all kinds of obstruction by the reactionary ruling circles and occupied alcatraz island which originally belonged to the indians and stayed there up to now. to force the indians on the island to leave, the reactionary u.s. ruling circles resorted the despicable means of cutting off electricity and water supply to the island. but the indians on the island were undaunted. with the support of the indians outside, they have continued to occupy the island.

the rising of the afro-americans, indians and puerto ricans in struggle has struck terror into the hearts of the american ruling circles. the u.s. justice department admitted in alarm the potential of "racial disturbances" in major american cities and tried to step up its suppressive measures. but where there is oppression, there is struggle. the american people will surely launch still more powerful struggles to deal heavy blows to the reactionary rule of u.s. monopoly capital.

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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US IN ASIA

Drive US Imperialism Out of Asia

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, June 25, 1970)

The important joint editorial of two central papers and the central journal sets the Asian people a historical task.

This glorious and stupendous task is to unite closely together, to support and help one another in waging a violent and protracted struggle against the common enemy, US imperialism!

Why do we unite? We unite for fighting the American imperialists who are aggressive by nature. What is the objective of the fighting? It is to drive the American imperialists out of Asia, out of the Western Pacific.

The publication today of this important editorial is of extremely vital significance.

Twenty years ago today, US imperialism flagrantly launched the aggressive Korean war; and two days later it occupied by force our sacred territory of Taiwan.

Today, the 700 million Chinese people, together with the brotherly Korean people, with incomparable hatred against the US aggressors, are angrily condemning this crime of the US imperialists. The two countries exchange delegations to take part in the activities in the capitals of the two countries, and delegations of the heroic people fighting in the Indo-china battlefields have arrived by special plane to participate in the activities.

Since the Second World War, the US imperialists have fallen from the peak of world hegemony, and the biggest mark of this is their crushing defeats in the two trials of strength in the late 1940's and early 1950's. In the late 1940's, the Chinese people under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao drove the US aggressive forces completely out of China mainland. In the early 1950's, the Korean and Chinese people joined hands and routed US imperialism, termed the No. 1 "strong power," and its accomplices.

In the middle of the 19th century, US imperialism used a "black boat" to knock open the door of Japan, and in the latter part of the same century snatched the Philippines from the Spanish colonialists. After that, they continued to expand their influence in Asia, wanting to lay a finger on

Korea and invade China. But, only in the span of half a century, they were twice heavily punished by the Chinese and Korean people.

For the past twenty years, US imperialism has completely forgotten these lessons and continued to do evil in Asia. However, its features as a paper tiger has long ago been exposed, and the myth of its "invincibility" has also long ago been exploded. The more widespread the fire it is spreading in Indochina, the greater the defeat it will suffer.

At the present moment US imperialism is colluding with Japanese militarism in pushing its policies of aggression and war in Asia. However, the present revolutionary situation in Asia is marked by the vehement development of the revolution, the march in massive strides of the people, and rapid expansion of the anti-US united front. Historical lessons have shown that US imperialism is bound to be driven out by the united Asian people if it continues to stay in Asia.

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 30, 1970 No. 4687

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

How Study of New Party Constitution Can Go Still Deeper

- Experience of Party committee of 13th ta-tui of a certain landing craft of the Navy in organizing Party members for study of new Party Constitution

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 16, 1970)

> The crew of a landing craft of the PLA navy are taught to study the new Party Constitution and criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "reactionary views" and his "counter-revolutionary revisionist line" with particular reference to their own "living ideas" (i.e., ideas which do not conform to Mao's doctrine or which go against Party discipline).
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> -- SCMP Ed.

The Party committee of the 13th ta-tui of a certain landing craft of the Navy of the PLA has organized Party members for repeated study of the new Party Constitution with deep proletarian feeling in the past year. It has made them study the new Party Constitution side by side with Mao Tse-tung's thought as a whole, done much to remold their world outlook, effectively solved the problem of their joining the Party ideologically, enabled the broad masses of Party members to raise greatly their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and continuing revolution and to further strengthen their determination to fight all their life for communism, and further increased the fighting strength of the Party.

Study New Party Constitution in Conjunction with Mao Tse-tung's Thought

The Party committee of the 13th ta-tui thinks that whether the new Party Constitution is studied in isolation of everything else or in relation to Mao Tse-tung's thought is not a simple question of method, but one of

attitude toward the interrelations between the new Party Constitution, Chairman Mao's ideas of Party-building, and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The new Party Constitution points out: "In the past half century, in leading China in the great struggle of fulfilling the new democratic revolution, in leading China in the great struggle of socialist revolution and socialist construction, and in the great struggle in the present international communist movement against imperialism, modern revisionism, and the reactionaries of all countries, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has combined the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism, and lifted Marxism-Leninism to a brand new stage."

Every stage of the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction has been a course of struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines. The thought of Mao Tse-tung has developed and grown in strength in the struggle against the class enemy and in the struggle between the two lines within the Party. We have been able to win the great victory of the Chinese democratic revolution and a great victory in the socialist revolution and socialist construction, because we have the thought of Mao Tse-tung as our guiding thought and a guide to our action. Therefore, Chairman Mao's ideas of Party-building are indivisible from the thought of Mao Tse-tung as a whole. If the new Party Constitution and Chairman Mao's ideas of Party-building are separated from the thought of Mao Tse-tung as a whole, then one will not be able to truly understand Chairman Mao's ideas of Party-building or the new Party Constitution.

How should the study of the new Party Constitution and the study of Chairman Mao's ideas of Party-building be combined with the study of the thought of Mao Tse-tung as a whole? The experience of the Party committee of the ta-tui is that, when one viewpoint in the new Party Constitution is studied, a relevant instruction from Chairman Mao is also selected for study, one of Liu Shao-ch'i's reactionary views is criticized, and an important living idea of the Party members is singled out for solution.

The new Party Constitution points out in its General Program: "The socialist society is an historical phase of considerable length. In this historical phase there will exist from beginning to end (i) classes, class contradictions and class struggle; (ii) the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism; (iii) the danger of a capitalist restoration; and (iv) the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and modern revisionism."

To help Party members understand profoundly this "four-existence," the Party committee of the ta-tui first organized Party members to study Chairman Mao's relevant instructions from several respects:

Through study of Chairman Mao's instruction, "The law of unity of opposites is the fundamental law of the universe," Party members were enabled to learn to use this weapon to observe classes and class struggle in a socialist society.

Through study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "In a long historical period after the proletariat have won political power, continuation of class struggle will still be an objective law that does not change with man's will, but the form of class struggle will be different from that before the proletariat had won political power," Party members were enabled to realize that the "four-existence" was an objective reality and that they must never be bewildered by the false phenomenon of the rise and fall of class struggle from time to time. "Rise" and "fall" were forms of expression, but the struggle would not cease.

Through study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Antagonism and struggle between different ideas within the Party will occur regularly; it is a reflection in the Party of class contradiction in society and contradiction between new and old things," Party members were able to realize that class struggle in society would inevitably be reflected in the Party and would be expressed in a concentrated manner as the struggle between the two lines.

In this way, each Party member would profoundly understand the truth of the "four-existence."

In studying the "four existence," they followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "No construction without destruction," and organized Party members for severe criticism of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" in the light of the new situation and new trends of class struggle. Through mass criticism Party members were able to see that Liu Shao-ch'i advocated the "theory of dying out of class struggle" because he wanted everyone to forget the "four-existence" so he might realize his criminal scheme of restoring capitalism. Therefore, only when the remnant poison of the "theory of dying out of class struggle" was completely eliminated would it be possible for the "four-existence" to take root in people's heads.

On this basis the broad masses of Party members consciously overcame the ideological obstacles that prevented their continuing to make revolution. Their consciousness of class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the continuing revolution was further increased. Many Party members said with deep feeling: "Failure to know the 'four-existence' is failure to know the continuing revolution. To forget the 'four-existence' is to forget the principle of class struggle, the principle of consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the principles of Marxism, Leninism and the thought of Mao Tse-tung. Only by recognizing the 'four-existence' can we remain alert against the enemy, hold the gun firmly in our hands always, and stand guard with redoubled vigilance till the liberation of the whole of mankind."

In organizing Party members to study that part of the new Party Constitution about the "five musts" for Party members, the Party committee of the ta-tui no longer adopted the past method of studying only the articles and provisions, but placed emphasis on leading Party members to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's series of directives on Party members and on the fostering of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. Meanwhile, Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of joining the Party in order to become an

official" and "theory of fusion of public with private interests" were severely criticized, greatly increasing the consciousness of Party members of carrying out the "five musts."

Through such practice, the Party committee of the ta-tui realizes even more profoundly that study of the new Party Constitution must be done in relation to the thought of Mao Tse-tung as a whole in order to penetrate it, study dynamically, understand it deeply, and produce good results. The broad masses of Party members also agree that study in this way has these advantages: "The direction is positive, the object clear, and the road wide, so that the longer one studies the more one wants to study, and the more one studies the more eager one becomes."

Firmly Grasp Revolutionary Style of Study, Solve Problem of Ideologically Joining the Party

The Party committee of the 13th ta-tui held that another important reason why the study of the new Party Constitution could not go deep enough was that study and application were not related, and what was studied was not applied or not completely applied. Members of the committee repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Lack of attitude of unity of theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism may be said to be lack of party nature or incomplete party nature," and realized that application of what was studied was the best style of study, the purest party nature, and loyalty to Chairman Mao, and that failure to apply what was studied or to apply it thoroughly meant an improper style of study, lack of proletarian party nature or lack of pure party nature, and disloyalty to Chairman Mao. How was the problem of application to be solved? They adopted the following measures.

Application began with the remolding of the old world outlook and a ceaseless effort to solve the problem of style of study.

Chairman Mao taught us, saying, "The change of world outlook is a fundamental change." The principal ideological obstacle that affected "application" was bourgeois "selfishness" of all kinds. Therefore, they placed special emphasis on the reform of the style of study by beginning with the remolding of the world outlook. They stressed that there must not be satisfaction with mere comprehension and knowing by memory of the written word or stopping at the classroom, the textbook and lip-service, but that everything must be implemented in action, that things must be done with scrupulous care, and that application must be thorough.

Application meant that the study of the new Party Constitution must run through all activities of the Party organization.

The Party committee of the ta-tui, learning a lesson from the past experience of the giving of Party lessons in which attention was given only 13 times a year instead of all the 360 days of the year (i.e., regularly), realized that this was not only a question of how much or how little time, but rather an important question that decides whether the new Party Constitution can or cannot take root in the head of Party members and whether

Chairman Mao's ideas of Party building are in command of all activities of the Party organization. In practice, therefore, every time they organized a study session, fulfilled a task, carried out training, or conducted a Party activity, they always imposed concrete demands on Party members in accordance with the provisions of the new Party Constitution and turned it into a course of learning to implement the new Party Constitution.

All expressed the view that in this way the study of the new Party Constitution would be made regular and systematic and the idea of carrying out the new Party Constitution would be strengthened, that it would be possible to bring to the fore Chairman Mao's great ideas about Party-building in all activities of the Party and thoroughly eliminate the remaining poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line for Party building, that Party life would be more proletarianized, more militant, and full of youthful vigor, and that the role of the Party organization as a fighting citadel and the role of Party members as vanguards would be given full play.

Application meant regular criticism of Party members, Party branches and Party committees and continuous ideological rectification in accordance with the demands of the new Party Constitution.

The Party committee of the ta-tui fully roused the masses to carry out criticism of Party members, Party branches and Party committees with reference to the "five musts" for Party members and the five main tasks of basic-level Party organizations set forth in the new Party Constitution. From the Party committee to the Party branches and from the secretary of the Party committee to the Party members, everyone found out the principal problems that obstructed their own progress. Then, with the relevant problems in mind, they studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and Vice Chairman Lin's relevant writings and statements, and struggled against self and repudiated revisionism among the masses, greatly strengthening the ideological building of the Party.

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his political report at the Party's 9th Congress: "Departure from the dictatorship of the proletariat and departure from the continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat will make it impossible to solve problems of Party building correctly or the problem of what kind of party should be built and how it should be built." The Party committee of the 13th ta-tui also deeply realize that, in order to implement the new Party Constitution resolutely, it is necessary to insist on the two "no departures," arm the heads of Party members with Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, build the Party organization into a command headquarters from which to conduct the fight against the class enemy, and foster Party members to be vanguard fighters of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Intensive Study Is Not Difficult; It Will Be Easy With Party Committee Taking the Lead

Chairman Mao teaches us: "To be good 'squad leaders,' secretaries should properly study and make research" and "Because they are educators and teachers, they have the duty of receiving education themselves first." The Party committee of the 13th ta-tui realize that, in order to intensify the study of the new Party Constitution further, it is important that the Party committee itself must take the lead in studying.

To take the lead in studying properly, the Party committee of the 13th ta-tui have adopted four measures:

(1) Educators must first receive education and receive more education.

Before a lesson is given, the Party committee of the ta-tui always organizes its members and the principal leading members of Party branches into a study class to tackle their own living ideas and those of the masses of Party members. Thus they take the first step and study deeper, more and better. They increase the consciousness of the Party committee and the principal leading members of the Party branches of continuing to make revolution, as well as understand clearly the objects and demands of study, gaining a voice in mind and leadership rights over the teaching of the new Party Constitution.

(2) Putting themselves in the study as targets of revolution.

In the study, every member of the Party committee is at once the motive power of revolution and a target of revolution. They take the lead in exposing their own living ideas, find out ideological obstacles to the continuing revolution, fight self and repudiate revisionism, and make revolution deep in their souls. Thus they set in motion the Party members and the masses. There is an object in every lesson taught. The lessons are studied and applied in a living way, and everyone from the higher to the lower levels has been able to solve one or two general problems.

(3) Coming from the masses and going back to the masses.

In each lesson, each member of the Party committee squats at a selected spot and takes control of the complete course of the study of a group from beginning to end. In this way problems of study can be promptly discovered and corrected, experience found among the masses can be speedily summed up and introduced to a wide area, typical cases can be grasped well, and spots may lead and direct the whole area.

(4) Taking the lead in discussion and application, summing up and raising to a higher level.

On the basis of raising knowledge to a higher level and solving problems in each lesson, members of the Party committee of the ta-tui, in particular the secretary and deputy secretaries, earnestly make preparations and take the lead in discussing and applying what they have learned in their study. This is a course of summing up and elevating to a higher level their own experience, and at the same time the most practical, most vivid teaching of Party lessons. All indicated that "Taking the lead in one discussion and application by the leadership in relation to practice is better than ten lessons that are unconnected with practice."

At a discussion-application meeting of the whole ta-tui to study the new Party Constitution, the five standing committee members of the Party committee of the ta-tui went up the platform and took the lead in exposing and struggling against their own selfishness and imposed strict demands on themselves in accordance with the standards required of proletarian advanced elements. This was a great education for the men. The masses of Party members said, "When there is harsh struggle against selfishness on the platform, we sitting below the platform feel uneasy" and "With the Party committee taking the lead in deep study, we are able to pay close attention to our study." The secretary provided good leadership for the "leadership squad" and the squad provided good leadership for the masses, effectively deepening the study of the new Party Constitution. The broad masses of commanders and fighters realized that leadership by the Party committee in study and application was the most effective mobilization and most powerful leadership. Members of the Party committee of the ta-tui also said with deep understanding, "It is not difficult to study deeply. Everything will be well with the Party committee taking the lead."

(Based on an NCNA dispatch of June 15, 1970)

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Party Committee of "Cherishing-the-People Model Company" of a Certain Unit of PLA Canton Command Teaches Party Members To Prove Themselves Advanced Elements

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 17, 1970)

(NCNA Nanning, June 15) In the course of organizing Party members to study conscientiously and implement the new Party Constitution, the Party branch of the "Cherishing-the-People Model Company" of a certain unit of the PLA Canton Command, which is fighting on the first line of the "three-support" and "two-military" work, takes Chairman Mao's idea of Party building as the guide, starts from the point of tightly grasping the basic attitude toward the new Party Constitution, and teaches the broad masses of Party members to lay emphasis on proving themselves advanced elements, to continuously heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution and to fully develop their role as the vanguard and model in "three-support" and "two-military" work, thereby giving a great impetus to the deep-going development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement in various support-the-Left units.

While organizing the Party members to study and apply the new Party Constitution in a living way, the Party branch of the "Cherishing-the-People Model Company" discovered that most of the Party members played a better role as the vanguard but there was a small number of Party members who did not play their role sufficiently well.

What was the reason? The Party branch made a concrete analysis of two Party members who were responsible for support-the-Left work in the same workshop in Liuchou Iron and Steel Works: One of these two Party members took the course of studying the new Party Constitution as a course of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, applied what he had learned, and consciously acted according to the requirements for Party members as laid down in the new Party Constitution, thus fully playing the role of an advanced element of the proletariat. The other Party member memorized thoroughly well the five "musts" for Party members, but he sometimes could not identify his words with deeds and could not impose stern demands on himself.

After making this analysis and comparison, the Party branch realized that different attitudes toward the new Party Constitution would produce different results. To further enhance the consciousness of the Party members in implementing the new Party Constitution, they organized the Party members to study Vice Chairman Lin's instruction in his political report to the "9th Congress": "The entire history of our Party has borne out this truth: departing from the leadership of Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought, our Party will suffer setbacks and defeats; following Chairman Mao closely and acting on Mao Tse-tung's thought, our Party will advance and triumph." They also led them to recall the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party.

This made the Party members understand that the new Party Constitution was a brilliant expression of Chairman Mao's idea of Party building and one's attitude toward the new Party Constitution meant one's attitude toward Mao

Tse-tung's thought. On this basis, the Party members tried to find problems in their consciousness in implementing the new Party Constitution and the causes of these problems through their basic attitude toward Mao Tse-tung's thought, relentlessly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's towering crimes in opposing the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought as the guiding thought for the Party. As a result, they further aroused their proletarian feeling for Chairman Mao's line of Party building and for the new Party Constitution, generally enhanced their consciousness in imposing stern demands on themselves according to the standards for advanced elements of the proletariat, and actively played their role of communists as the vanguard and model.

While the broad masses of Party members actively played their role as the vanguard, the Party branch discovered that some Party members, in carrying out the support-the-Left tasks in the factories, went to work before others and came off their work after others, picked heavy loads to carry and dirty jobs to do and were bent on promoting production, but they could not produce much result.

After making an analysis and investigation, the Party branch discovered that the most important cause of this state of affairs was that they did not firmly grasp class struggle. To solve this problem, it organized the Party members to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The Party organization should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," and led them to recall the happiness derived from their grasping class struggle and the bitterness resulting from their failure to grasp class struggle. It also organized them to get together with the old workers of the factories to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness and about the seizure of power.

After this study, the broad masses of Party members deeply realized that an advanced element of the proletariat must express his advanced character first in leading the masses to fight the class enemy and that a communist must play the role of a vanguard in the struggle for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. With their thinking enhanced, the Party members who carried out support-the-Left work in factories helped the Party organizations and revolutionary committees of these factories tightly grasp class struggle and lead the broad masses to attack the class enemies and to carry out revolutionary mass criticism, thereby giving a great impetus to the development of production.

After studying the new Party Constitution, the Party members played an ever greater part of communists as the vanguard. In this state of affairs, the Party branch again discovered that some Party members acted at most time as the motive force and seldom as the object and at most time as the teacher and seldom as the pupil and neglected learning from the masses. It held that whether or not a Party member could act as a pupil of the masses was a very important question that decided whether or not he could preserve the advanced character of a Party member.

To enhance the consciousness of the Party members in learning from the masses, the Party branch organized the Party members of the whole company to conscientiously discuss the relationship between learning from the masses and acting as an advanced element of the proletariat. It also invited some workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to come to the company to talk about their experience in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, so as to lead the Party members to examine themselves and to find their shortcomings.

Deputy instructor Wang Tung-ts'ai won merits twice for serving the people. Later, he felt that he had solved his problem of acting as an advanced element of the proletariat and slackened his effort to impose stern demands on himself. Through study and discussion, he realized that a communist would be divorced from the masses and stand still if he did not pay attention to learning from the masses. After that, he consciously put himself in the position of a pupil, learned from the masses on his initiative, often went to seek the views of the fighters and the workers, and made effort to remold his world outlook.

Influenced by him, other leading members of the Party branch perseveringly took the lead in learning from the masses, went on their own initiative to expose and fight their selfish ideas before the masses, modestly accepted supervision from the masses, thereby giving a great impetus to the revolutionization of the thinking of the Party branch's leading group and the Party members.

Struggling alongside the broad revolutionary masses, the Party members of the "Cherishing-the-People Model Company" are playing an ever greater role as the vanguard and model. They are praised by the broad revolutionary masses.

* * *

MODEL COMMUNIST

Communist Party Member Liu Jung-kuang--A Man Who Fears Neither Hardship Nor Fatigue

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Jun. 22, 1970)

communist party member liu jung-kuang of the chengchow railway administration is praised by his fellow workers as "a man who fears neither hardship nor fatigue". liu is a lathe turner at the bureau's factory for making railway accessories. he assiduously studies chairman mao's works, works heart and soul for the revolution and always takes the lead in class struggle and the struggle for production.

a cowherd for the landlords in his childhood and then a hired labourer, liu jung-kuang tasted every bitterness of class oppression in the old society. therefore, he cherishes profound proletarian feelings for our great leader chairman mao. he understands that the victory of the chinese revolution and the liberation of the working class and other labouring people are due to the wise leadership of chairman mao and to the guidance of mao tsetung thought.

he studies chairman mao's works hard, although reading does not come easy to him. he always examines himself in the light of the teachings in chairman mao's three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"). in this way he has fostered the noble spirit of whole-hearted devotion to the people and to the public interests.

liu jung-kuang left his native village and entered the factory during the 1958 great leap forward. he worked with a determination to contribute to the country's socialist construction. since the factory had just been set up, much construction work remained to be done. conditions in the foundry were rather poor when it went into operation. casting was being done manually.

liu jung-kuang volunteered to work there. he always vied with other workers to carry the molten iron. even when soaked with sweat, he would not take a rest. sometimes he was overcome by the suffocating heat, but as soon as he came to he would plunge into work again.

once, owing to an error made by a furnace worker, red hot molten iron gushed out of the taphole of the cupola, threatening the workers and state property in the foundry. chairman mao's great teaching that a communist should be "more concerned about others' than about himself" rang in liu's ears and, covering himself with a wet gunny bag, he promptly dashed forward with a stopping bar and plugged the taphole with a chunk of clay, so preventing an accident. his clothes and the gunny bag caught fire, and the other workers urged him to get away. but, in spite of the searing pain, he kept on with the others until the taphole was securely blocked. his comrades helped him beat out the sparks on his clothing and examined him for burns. liu's hair was singed and his shoulders, back and legs were burned. when they praised him for his bravery, he said: "i was just trying to act as chairman mao teaches. it is only right to be ready to risk one's life for the revolution and the people."

in the nails and bolts workshop production lagged behind at one time owing to poor equipment. the factory party organization assigned liu jung-kuang to the shop as a stamping machine operator. liu jung-kuang readily accepted, saying: "a revolutionary must temper himself where the difficulties are greatest. this decision shows party's trust in me and i will do my best to be worthy of it."

in this new post, liu jung-kuang fought shoulder to shoulder with other workers in the day and had heart-to-heart talks with them in the evenings. late at night, he studied chairman mao's works and the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", which chairman mao personally endorsed.

liu jung-kuang was resolved to change conditions in the shop. together with the workers, he conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and his great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle. following the example of the revolutionary workers of the taching oilfield, who started from scratch and struggled hard in a revolutionary spirit, they launched a vigorous mass technical innovation campaign and scored great achievements.

in order to raise efficiency, they suggested making wire drawing machines by themselves. at first, some people lacked confidence, considering that the equipment they had was out-dated and they themselves had no experience. liu jung-kuang encouraged them, saying: "so long as we rely on mao tsetung thought and on the collective wisdom of the masses and concert our efforts, we can surely make good machines with old equipment." everyone then made suggestions and, using both modern and indigenous methods, they succeeded in making a simple wire drawing machine and a big-sized one after more than two months hard work. later, they made other machines to equip themselves. in only a few months, the workshop doubled its output and quality was greatly improved.

with boundless loyalty to chairman mao, liu jung-kuang resolutely struggled against doing things which ran counter to chairman mao's revolutionary line.

once, a fraternal unit badly needed some special rivets and asked the factory for help. but, influenced by the revisionist trash "profit in command" pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi, a certain person in the factory leadership was not willing to accept the job, because it would pose many difficulties and need a lot of effort. on learning this, liu jung-kuang and some other workers went to the leading member and urged him to change his mind. liu jung-kuang said: "we do not work for money; we work for the revolution. if we rely on mao tsetung thought, we are sure to overcome all difficulties, however big, which may arise in supporting our brother factory exclamation" encouraged by liu jung-kuang, the other workers pledged that they would do the job. although the job was scheduled to take a month, they actually finished it in two weeks.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, liu jung-kuang and other workers sharply criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade liu shao-chi. this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. he was elected head of the turners' team in 1969. in his new post, he has set higher demands on himself and plays an exemplary role in both revolution and production. he goes to the workshop very early every day to inspect the machines and get everything ready for the day's work.

one morning when he found that there were not enough big copper parts for the day's processing, he took a cart to the warehouse to fetch them. these cooper parts weighed 90 kilograms each and a cart-load weighed more than a ton. at that time, he was not very fit and perspired profusely, but he stuck it out. seeing that he was pale, his comrades urged him to rest. "it doesn't matter exclamation" he said, smiling, and then turned to start his lathe and buried himself in his work. after the shift, he felt dizzy. but instead of going home to rest, he went to a veteran worker's home to ask his advice on a key problem in production. on the way back, he was so exhausted and had such bad stomach pains that he collapsed at the road-side. the night shift workers found him lying unconscious and rushed him to the hospital. when he came to, he said to the workers at his bedside: "don't worry exclamation i'll get better soon. when you comrades go back, you must energetically grasp revolution and promote production, so as to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for the great socialist motherland." the comrades were so moved by the revolutionary way he would "never cease fighting so long there is a breath left", that they not only finished their work quota for the shift, but also did the next day's work.

in the twelve years since he came to the factory, he has never been late for work nor asked for leave for private reason, neither in the dead of winter nor in the heat of summer. during holidays he busies himself with factory affairs, visits his work mates and does things for the common good. he himself takes any worker who falls ill to the hospital and helps out anyone in difficulties with his own savings. he says: "i will devote every minute of my time to the revolution and the people."

liu jung-kuang, who is devoted to the revolution, has become a model for the workers to emulate. time and again he has been elected an activist in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and a model worker in chengchow. last october 1, the 20th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china, he had the honour to go to peking, the capital of our great socialist motherland, where he took part in the national day review, and was overjoyed to see our great leader chairman mao.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Northeast China Industrial Base of Liaoning Province Develops Farm Production

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 21, 1970)

the communist party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels of liaoning province, an important industrial base in northeast china, while making great efforts to increase industrial output, have mobilized the people both in urban and rural areas to expand agricultural production.

this is intended to implement conscientiously the general principle for developing the national economy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" formulated by chairman mao. liaoning province is trying to attain a fairly big expansion of agricultural production within the shortest period so as to keep pace with the speedy growth of industry. this is part of the preparations against war and helps improve the living standards of the people.

the situation on liaoning's agricultural front is now excellent. the movement for grasping revolution and promoting production continues to rise. as a result of the campaign to build water conservancy projects last winter and spring, more than 70,000 hectares of irrigated fields that give a stable high yield irrespective of water-logging or drought have been added to the province. seven big and medium-sized reservoirs and a great number of small irrigation projects are now being built quickly. all trades and industries have started a new high tide of supporting agriculture. rice-transplanting and sowing of other crops have been finished ahead of time throughout the province. the cadres and commune members are striving for another good harvest this year.

liaoning is one of china's important industrial bases. it has a large urban population. there has always been an acute struggle between the two lines over whether great efforts should be made to develop agricultural production while developing industrial production.

our great leader chairman mao paid great attention to agricultural production in the province and gave wise instructions on several occasions. but, boycotting chairman mao's instructions, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his local agents in northeast china and liaoning province venemently pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of "paying great attention to the cities and little to the countryside and great attention to industry and little to agriculture" on the grounds that liaoning was an industrial base and that it was a "reasonable division of labour" and "completely normal" for it to consume grain sent in from other places. their aim was to sabotage the province's agricultural production.

after its establishment, the provincial revolutionary committee held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought and led the revolutionary masses in conscientiously studying chairman mao's general policy for developing the national economy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" and roundly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents. meanwhile, it strengthened leadership over farm production.

many localities supported agriculture with manpower, material and skills. since last year one million of the province's cadres, educated youth and urban dwellers have gone to the agricultural front. the province has now completed 19,000 water conservancy projects involving 170,000,000 cubic metres of earth and stone work. this is unprecedented in scale, number of items and efficiency.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels adhered to chairman mao's great teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai." they led the people in launching mass drives to learn from the tachai brigade, the national pacesetter. in the mountainous western part of the province, which was plagued by drought, the revolutionary people began large-scale water-conservancy projects last year. hundreds of thousands of people have worked this year in mountains and valleys, terracing slopes, building ponds and embankments, sinking wells and digging ditches. in a matter of a little more than a year, they have doubled the irrigated area and laid the foundation for increased production.

in the panchin reclamation area, the revolutionary people reclaimed wasteland in snowstorms, and have now built about 1,000 culverts, bridges, sluice-gates and pumping stations. they have extended their paddy fields from 30,000 hectares to 60,000 hectares. the per-hectare yield of rice has shot up, and the area has become an important grain-producing centre for the province.

all parts of the province have conscientiously carried out the "eight-point charter" for agriculture and farmed scientifically. some 300 poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and technicians were sent to hainan island in south china last year, to breed 300 tons of good kaoliang and maize hybrid seeds. these seeds have now been sown on some 20,000 hectares. inter-planting, inter-cropping and rational close-planting have been adopted on more than half the arable land in the province this year. all this will raise the per-hectare yield. many production teams have set up scientific experimental groups with veteran peasants, cadres and educated young people as the backbone. these groups are cultivating large numbers of experimental fields or model fields.

leading members of revolutionary committees at all levels went down the basic units and worked with the revolutionary masses at the forefront of revolution and production. this stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses. kaiyuan county was once a backward area. since last winter leading members of the county revolutionary committee went to production brigades in turn. they led the masses in grasping class struggle and launching revolutionary mass criticism. there was soon a big change in the county. its sowing of dry fields and transplanting of rice seedlings were among the first in the province. it became one of the advanced counties in both revolution and production.

because of the favourable condition of the province's advanced industry, all trades, especially industrial departments, were organized to support agriculture. they have provided more than 30 per cent more chemical fertilizer, insecticides and plastic sheets than last year. shenyang, anshan, luta, fushun and other cities have sent people and equipment to help counties build and improve small factories and mines to serve agriculture. each county in the province now has one or two farm machinery repair shops which directly serve agriculture. a number of small chemical fertilizer and iron and steel plants have been built.

North China Expects Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1970)

the peking outskirts and hopei and shansi provinces anticipate a good or fairly good summer harvest, the first harvest of the seventies. this is due to the efforts of the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres, who have held high the banner of unity and victory of the ninth national congress of the chinese communist party, firmly grasped revolution and promoted production, and overcome numerous difficulties.

wheat, barley and peas are now ripe on the outskirts of peking. it is estimated that both total output and per unit yield will top last year's summer harvest, which was excellent. the counties of pingku, shunyi, tansing and yenching, and the mentoukuo district will reap their best harvests in history.

in leading agricultural production, the revolutionary committees at all levels in the countryside around peking have adhered to chairman mao's teaching "political work is the life-blood of all economic work." they put revolution in command of production, ran all kinds of mao tsetung thought study classes, and armed the minds of cadres and commune members with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they launched a protracted and deep-going revolutionary mass criticism to wipe out the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi. as a result, socialist collective economy was consolidated and developed. the cadres and commune members fostered the idea of farming for the revolution. following the example of tachai, the national pace-setter, they brought into full play the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they launched a mass drive for building water-conservancy projects and extended the area sown to barley and peas almost one hundred per cent.

workers of all trades in peking have done their part to support agriculture. thousands of teams of peking workers were sent out to the rural areas during the spring ploughing to train large numbers of technical personnel and organize farm tool repair groups for production brigades. more than 100,000 workers, commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. units stationed in peking, government functionaries and revolutionary teachers and students have gone off to the countryside to help with the harvesting.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in hopei province, north china, expect good harvests of summer crops, following excellent harvests of grain last year. it is estimated that the per unit and total yields of summer crops will be 10 per cent higher than last year's.

since last winter, with the deepening of struggle-criticism-transformation in the rural areas, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in hopei have brought the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought to a new height. this stimulated the commune members to go all out for good harvests this summer.

the poor and lower-middle peasants sank wells to combat drought, and tried in every way to extend the irrigated area in order to achieve a good wheat harvest. of the 2,400,000 hectares of summer crops throughout

the province, more than 1,500,000 hectares have been brought under irrigation, a 10 per cent increase over last year. since last winter the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in more than 40 counties in the heilungkang river basin sank more than 6,000 pump wells. this extended the irrigated area and ensured an all-time high harvest on nearly 700,000 hectares of wheat. many places in hopei report harvests 20 to 60 per cent higher than last year's.

the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of hopei province have carried forward the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and strengthened field management. as soon as jaundice was just discovered in some wheat crops of shihchiachuang, paoting, hantan, hsingtai and other areas, the revolutionary committees at all levels in these areas mobilized the local people to check up on each plot of farmland and take effective measures to treat the disease and prevent it from spreading. in the places where wheat rust used to be a serious hazard, many people's communes and production brigades quarantined these areas and took comprehensive measures to treat and prevent this disease. these measures helped them get a good harvest this summer.

great contributions were made by cadres and workers on the industrial, communications, finance and commercial fronts of hopei province. chemical fertilizer produced by dozens of small chemical fertilizer plants in the province was sent to the province's rural areas. about 60 per cent more chemical fertilizer was applied per hectare than last year. the industrial, handicraft and commercial departments supplied large number of irrigation and drainage machines to the people's communes and their production teams. many newly sunk pump wells could go into operation on time to irrigate the wheat this spring.

in shansi province, the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres carried forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in defeating a drought and had a comparatively good summer harvest.

drought hit all the main wheat-producing areas of shansi province owing to the lack of snow and rain last winter. the revolutionary committees at all levels in the province led the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in launching a mass movement to overcome the drought and water the wheat. many mao tsetung thought study classes were held in the fields to learn the revolutionary spirit of the tachai production brigade which is noted for its revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and establish the concept that man can master nature. field management was stepped up, soil moisture preserved, and manure added. this resulted in a fairly good wheat harvest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Military Delegation Arrives in Brazzaville

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jun. 20, 1970)

su yu, vice-minister of national defence of the people's republic of china, and the chinese military delegation he leads arrived here by air this morning on a friendly visit to the people's republic of the congo at the invitation of its government.

during the visit, the delegation will also attend the celebrations marking the fourth anniversary of the founding of the congolese national people's army which falls on june 22.

captain mouassipasso pascal, deputy-commander of the land forces of the congolese people's republic, was present at the airport to welcome the delegation.

wang yu-tien, chinese ambassador to the people's republic of the congo, and a number of diplomatic envoys of friendly countries were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Delegation of Japan-China Fishery Association

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1970)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon met all members of the delegation of the japan-china fishery association headed by jisaku eguchi, and had a friendly talk with them.

present on the occasion were wang yun-hsiang, acting president of the fishery association of china and head of the delegation of the fishery association of china, and all the other members of the chinese delegation, and a leading member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

noted japanese personage in peking kinkazu saionji was also present.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Newly Appointed Mauritanian Ambassador Presents Credentials to Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, today accepted the credentials presented by mohamed ould sidi ali, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of mauritania to the people's republic of china, and had a cordial and friendly talk with the ambassador.

chi peng-fei, chinese vice-foreign minister, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepal-China Cultural Association Holds Reception in Honor of Chinese Table-Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 21, 1970)

a reception was held here yesterday afternoon by the nepal-china cultural association in honour of the chinese table-tennis team.

chairman of the association bhuban lal pradhan delivered a welcome address at the reception. he highly praised the high level of the chinese table-tennis players and warmly congratulated them on their great success in the tournament. the nepalese people were greatly honoured, he said, to receive on the occasion of his majesty king mahendra's 50th birthday, the first table-tennis delegation from friendly china since the great cultural revolution led by chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people. in conclusion he wished nepal-china friendship to last forever.

the reception was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and gifts were exchanged between the nepal-china cultural association and the chinese table-tennis team.

on the invitation of the bhaktapur town panchayat, the chinese table-tennis team gave the exhibition matches there yesterday afternoon. over 500 people saw the matches.

speaking before the matches, the acting chairman of the bhaktapur town panchayat said that the nepalese people cherished highly nepal-china friendship and he wished chairman mao and king mahendra good health and a long life.

chairman of the bhaktapur panchayat sports club also made a speech expressing warm welcome to the chinese table-tennis team. he believed that the visit of the chinese table-tennis team in nepal will play an important role in helping to raise the level of sports and in inspiring mass athletics in nepal. finally he asked the chinese players to convey the best regards to chairman mao.

the excellent performance of the chinese players won warm applause from the spectators.

the chinese table-tennis team gave exhibition matches in the police club yesterday evening at the invitation of the nepalese police headquarters. among over 150 people who saw the matches were lt. general guna shumsher rana, chief of general staff of the nepalese royal army; the inspector general and the deputy inspector general of police.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Head of Al Fateh Delegation Praises Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Mogadishu, Jun. 20, 1970)

fawazi yassin, head of the delegation of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), in a speech during his recent visit to somalia, warmly praised the solemn statement issued by the great leader chairman mao on may 20.

fawazi yassin said that in his solemn statement, chairman mao says: "in the world of today, who actually fears whom? it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world." the daily growth in strength of the palestinian revolution has filled u.s. imperialism and zionism with panic. therefore, they perpetrate barbarous raids and at the same time hatch capitulationist formulas for solution. all this testifies to the wise thesis of chairman mao. it is u.s. imperialism and zionism which are afraid of the intensifying armed struggle and the palestinian revolution.

he said: we palestinian people believe that armed struggle and people's war are the only way to liberate palestine. we are determined to continue the armed struggle till complete liberation.

he expressed support for the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia in their struggle against u.s. aggression and wished the somali people success in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Government Friendship Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1970)

a sudanese government friendship delegation led by mansour mangoub, minister of treasury, arrived in peking by special plane this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese government. the delegation was warmly greeted at the airport by more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met the distinguished sudanese guests at the airport.

chinese and sudanese national flags flew over peking airport today. the welcoming crowd held high huge streamers inscribed "warm welcome to the sudanese government friendship delegation" and "long live the friendship between the peoples of china and the sudan".

when minister mansour mahgoub and other distinguished sudanese guests, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien and others, walked round to meet the welcoming crowd, the crowd beat drums and gongs, waved sudanese and chinese national flags and shouted: "salute to the sudanese people exclamation" "we firmly support the sudanese people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "we firmly support the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle for liberation exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of asia and africa exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation"

present at the airport were leading members of chinese government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: chi peng-fei, chang jui-yun, chen ten-no, li chiang, wang an-chu, sung chen-hsien, fang yi, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, yuan hua-ping, wang yu-lo, hao chien-kang, yu hsia, wang to-tien, wang lei and ting hsi-lin.

huot sambath, acting minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present at the airport.

abdel wahab zein al-abdein, sudanese ambassador to china, and diplomatic envoys of arab and african countries were also present.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Sudanese Government Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1970)

Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet here this evening warmly welcoming the sudanese government friendship delegation led by mansour mangoub, minister of treasury.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and minister mahgoub spoke at the banquet which was alive with expressions of friendship between the people of china and the sudan.

in his speech, vice-premier li hsien-nien extended, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm welcome to the sudanese government friendship delegation headed by minister mansour mangoub who have come to visit china from the revolutionary african continent and the arab region where anti-imperialist struggles are mounting.

vice-premier li hsien-nien praised the sudanese people for carrying out long heroic struggles against imperialism and colonialism for national independence. he said: since may last year, the sudanese government and people, led by major general nimeiri, president of the revolutionary council, have achieved continuous successes in safeguarding national independence and opposing imperialism and feudalism and have repeatedly smashed subversive and sabotage schemes plotted by imperialism. at the end of march this year, the sudanese government took resolute measures to suppress a counter-revolutionary armed revolt engineered by u.s. imperialism, dealing a powerful blow at imperialism and the reactionary forces at home. not long ago, president nimeiri declared the nationalization of imperialist-owned banks and enterprises, thus creating favourable conditions for the consolidation and development of the economy of the country. the chinese government and people are very happy about your important successes and sincerely wish you continuous victories in the future.

vice-premier li hsien-nien went on: in international affairs, the government of the democratic republic of the sudan, adhering to a just stand, has supported the national liberation movements in africa, the palestinian people's struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression and the three indo-chinese peoples' struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and has recognized the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea with head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as its chairman. this just stand of yours has won the admiration of the chinese people and the people of the world.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: at present, the struggles of the people of the whole world against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys are surging forward vigorously. the struggle of the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is spreading throughout indo-china like a prairie fire, badly battering u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the struggle of the peoples of korea, japan and other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is also mounting. in the middle east, the palestinian people and other arab peoples, continuously using revolutionary armed force to oppose counter-revolutionary armed force, have dealt severe blows at u.s. imperialism and its lackeys in their various wild schemes to suppress the palestinian guerrillas, and have won one victory

after another. recently, u.s. imperialism instigated pro-u.s. reactionary forces in jordan to unleash rabid armed attacks on the palestinian guerrillas and the palestinian people residing in the vicinity of amman, but they met with the resolute resistance of the palestinian people and evoked the unanimous condemnation of the arab peoples and the revolutionary people throughout the world. and this scheme of u.s. imperialism failed ignominiously. the palestinian people and their armed forces who have gone through the severe test of war, are growing ever stronger through the fight and their militant unity has become even closer. we are also glad to see that only a few days ago u.s. imperialism was compelled to dismantle its wheelus air base in libya and that the last batch of u.s. imperialist aggressor troops have got out of libya. this is another victory won by the people of libya and other arab peoples in their anti-imperialist struggle.

vice-premier li hsien-nien pointed out: at present, while trying hard to wipe out the palestinian guerrillas, u.s. imperialism and its accomplice are energetically clamouring that now is a "good time" to start peace talks and are stepping up their efforts to plot peace talk schemes in a vain attempt to strangle the liberation cause of the palestinian people and the entire arab people. we are deeply convinced that the palestinian people, persevering in unity and in a protracted people's war, will certainly defeat the u.s.-israeli aggressors and win complete victory.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: the chinese people and government unswervingly stand on the side of the palestinian people and other arab peoples and firmly support their just struggle. their struggle also constitutes a support and encouragement to us. with the solemn call of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs", the revolutionary friendship between the chinese people and the palestinian people, other arab peoples, the afro-asian people and the people of the whole world will certainly develop further and grow stronger.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: there exists a profound friendship between the peoples of china and the sudan. our two peoples have sympathized with and supported each other in the long struggles against imperialism and colonialism. we believe that through the present visit of the delegation and the joint efforts of our two sides, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and the sudan will daily develop and grow stronger.

in his speech, minister mansour mahgoub said: on behalf of all the members of the friendship delegation of the sudan and the government and people of the democratic republic of the sudan and in my own name, i extend sincere and fraternal greetings to you and, through you, our respects to the great chinese people and their outstanding supreme commander chairman mao tsetung.

he said: your protracted and great struggles against the u.s.-led forces of world imperialism and their accomplices -- traitors and reactionaries -- will forever go down in the annals of history as an inspiration to the people of africa, asia and latin america, a torch which illuminates all the glorious fighters in their struggle for a better human-life free from oppression, bullying and domination, and a treasure enriched with the advanced experience in struggle and in the construction of a developed socialist society in all their aspects.

minister mahgoub said: in the past your great people remained under the yoke of backwardness, ignorance, poverty and disease. but after the victory of the 1949 revolution led by the chinese communist party and its dedicated leader chairman mao, your great people have now become not only a beacon guiding the advance of the peoples of your own continent, but also a beacon for the peoples of the world. you stand on the side of the liberation movements and are giving sincere and effective aid to the liberation movements. this has thrown world imperialism and its lackeys on pins and needles, has helped and is helping the people of various countries in their struggles against imperialism and for independence and the defence of their national dignity. all this testifies to your firm adherence and loyalty to the principles of socialism. this is borne out by your position of giving aid to the peoples of korea, viet nam and cambodia in their struggle against u.s.-led imperialism. as a result of china's aid and the efforts of the people of these countries, u.s. imperialism has suffered repeated blows and it has been shaken to its foundation. its position in asia is being lost, hence it is going mad; it is engaged in open aggression in the middle east; it is using all its strength and possibilities to support israel and world zionism in becoming a base for its attacks on the liberation movements in the middle east and throughout africa. being aware of this, you firmly support the arab rights and give support and aid to the struggle of the palestinian people and the armed struggle of their guerrillas.

minister mahgoub said: the sudanese people had hoped for a fundamental change in their life, for which purpose they carried out a protracted struggle. but colonialism and imperialism still retained their remnant forces through their local reactionary agents. consequently, the may 25 revolution broke out last year. that revolution works for the creation of a new sudan, for an end to the poor and miserable life of the masses of our people in the old days.

he said: the may revolution is in essence and content an anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist revolution. it faithfully stretches out a hand of assistance to the liberation movements of africa, the arab world and various countries of the world.

minister mahgoub said: revolution has set the new sudan on this road. within a short space of time, tremendous achievements have been scored for our people. a democratic solution has been adopted on the question of the southern sudan, granting it local autonomy within the framework of a single country. a correct base has been laid for the building of a national economy which formerly was undermined by reactionary political parties and reactionary forces working in collaboration and which has been freed by the revolution from colonial rule. foreign-owned banks and enterprises have been nationalized and the property of domestic and foreign-owned enterprises in the service of colonialism has been confiscated. the revolution attaches importance to the solution of the fundamental questions hitherto confronting our people. it must, therefore, concentrate its efforts on developing the sudanese countryside and freeing it from backwardness.

speaking about the friendly relations and cooperation between the sudan and china, minister mansour mahgoub said: after the may 25 revolution, we see broad prospects for the cooperation between our two countries, which will benefit the friendly peoples of our two countries. the revolutionary sudan is deeply convinced that there will be further cooperation and mutual benefit between our two countries.

nuot sambath, acting minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, attended the banquet upon invitation.

sudanese ambassador to china abdel wahab zein al-abdein and diplomatic envoys of other arab and african countries to china also attended.

present were chi peng-fei, chang jui-yun, chen teh-ho, li chiang, wang an-chu, sung chen-hsien, fang yi, hsieh huai-ten, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, yuan hua-ping, wang yu-lo, hao chien-kang, liang chang-wu, yu hsia, wang to-tien, wang lei and ting hsi-lin.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien and Sudanese Minister of Treasury Mansour Mangoub Hold Talks in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1970)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon held talks with mansour mangoub, head of the sudanese government friendship delegation and minister of treasury.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

participating in the talks from both sides were:

fang yi, minister of the chinese commission for economic relations with foreign countries; chi peng-fei, vice-minister of foreign affairs; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of the departments concerned kung ta-fei, wang jun-sheng and chen mu-hua;

members of the sudanese government friendship delegation: osman abu el gassim, minister of co-operation and rural development; ahmed ismail khair alla, director of the cotton cultivation board of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; gindeel ibrahim gindeel, assistant under-secretary of the ministry of economics and foreign trade; tag el din mohamed el tahir, head of the economics division of the ministry of foreign affairs; kamil mangoub mirghani, head of the rural development section of the ministry of co-operation and rural development; galal el din sid ahmed osman, chief inspector of rural development in the ministry of co-operation and rural development; and abdel salam ahmed el amin, inspector in the ministry of industry and mineral resources.

sudanese ambassador to china abdel wahab zein al-abdein also participated in the talks.

US

US Imperialism Is Sworn Enemy of Palestinian People, Says Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1970)

the "people's daily" today publisnes its commentator's article entitled "u.s. imperialism is the sworn enemy of the palestinian people". full text of the article follows:

u.s. imperialism's recent criminal plot in instigating the pro-u.s. reactionary forces in jordan to suppress the palestinian guerrillas nas suffered ignominious defeat under the latter's neroic counter-attack and the strong opposition of the people of various arab countries. this victory of the palestinian people demonstrates the great might of the palestinian people and the people of various arab countries fighting in unity, and constitutes a powerful inspiration to the world people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

in this incident, u.s. imperialism instigated the pro-u.s. reactionary forces in jordan to dispatch large numbers of troops and tanks to conduct frenzied bombardment on the palestinian guerrilla bases and the palestinian quarter near amman, inflicting hundreds of casualties on the palestinian guerrilla fighters and the palestinian people, mainly women and children. this was another towering crime committed by u.s. imperialism against the palestinian and other arab people who will never forgive this ferocious enemy, u.s. imperialism, and will one day certainly make it repay its debt in blood exclamation

u.s. imperialism has always regarded the palestinian people's armed struggle as a big obstacle to its aggression in the middle east and the palestinian guerrillas as a thorn in its flesh. it will never be reconciled to its defeat nor will it give up its criminal design to eliminate the palestinian people's armed forces. after the palestinian guerrillas valiantly countered the armed attacks of the pro-u.s. reactionary forces in jordan, u.s. imperialism blantantly threatened to invade and carry out direct armed intervention in jordan with the u.s. "82nd airborne division". at present, u.s. imperialism is still plotting fresh military suppression. in the meantime, it is stepping up the fraud of so-called "peaceful solution" of the middle east question in a vain attempt to strangle the cause of the palestine national liberation by means of this soft tactic. the palestinian and other arab people cannot but maintain high vigilance against this scheme of u.s. imperialism

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out that "the people are the decisive factor. by relying on the people's unity and struggle we can definitely defeat imperialism and its lackeys".

justice is on the side of the palestinian people, so are the sympathy and support of the people all over the world. neither armed attacks nor political deception on the part of u.s. imperialism and its running dogs can check the advance of the palestinian people and the people of various arab countries so long as they closely unite and persevere in struggle. final victory definitely belongs to the palestinian people.

Nixon Can Never Put Down American People's Revolutionary Struggle with Counter-Revolutionary Dual Tactics

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 21, 1970)

badly battered by the american revolutionary mass movement, u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon recently engaged in counter-revolutionary soft and hard tactics feverishly trying to put out the raging revolutionary flames which have been lashing out at the reactionary rule of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class.

according to a washington report, nixon appointed a nine-member "commission" on june 14 to "investigate" and propose measures for coping with the "unrest" in american universities and colleges. while announcing the nomination of the "commission" members, nixon clamoured that the american university students' struggle had threatened the "integrity of this (u.s. educational) system". he wanted the "commission" to "discover what practical steps can be taken by all levels of government -- including law enforcement agencies -- to alleviate the dangers involved in this situation." this was a move taken by nixon in preparation for still more brutal suppression of the american student movement, because, just as a recently resigned secretary concurrently in charge of education of the nixon administration admitted, the american people's revolutionary mass movement with students as its vanguard has "unleashed forces that may shake and transform the american political system."

apart from planning bloody suppression on a still larger scale, nixon has made a big fanfare about "linking government and young people" and about steps to "establish more dialogue" between his administration and the nation's youth. in fact, nixon himself has already experimented with this. it can be recalled that in the sleepless night following his announcement on the invasion of cambodia, nixon was mocked by the youth when he tried to have a "dialogue" with the youth at the square. later, at a mass rally on may 28, he was again greeted by angry protests from the masses when he defended his policy of invading cambodia. this shows that the american people who are diametrically opposed to the u.s. ruling circles, refuse to be taken in by nixon's manoeuvres. nixon's tricks can never dupe the daily awakening american people.

nixon's talk about "linking government and young people" and steps to "establish more dialogue" is aimed at restricting the revolutionary struggle of the broad masses of the american youth and people to "working within the system" as advocated time and again by his deputy, u.s. vice-president agnew, or to "expressing peaceful dissent" as nixon himself had urged. to put it bluntly, this means that the students are allowed to act only within the bourgeois laws and regulations and are not permitted to protest, still less to rebel against the ruling circles. under the intimation and tacit approval of the nixon administration, bourgeois politicians have time and again induced and cajoled students into going to washington to hold "dialogue" with government officials and to "exchange views" with congressmen. a plan has been worked out to give students a month's time at the beginning of the next semestre to campaign for this or that congressman in the coming elections so that congressmen allegedly capable of "restricting" nixon could be elected. all these sinister designs of the nixon administration are aimed at leading the student movement astray and strangling the revolutionary mass movement.

the u.s. reactionary ruling circles are a bunch of subjective idealists. they think they are smart, but in fact they accomplish the very opposite. more and more american students are awakening. they go among the workers and the broad masses of the people and unite with them in struggle. an increasing number of students has joined the ranks of the struggle against conscription, determined to oppose the ruling circles' policies of aggression and war with concrete actions. it was reported that a recent "survey" of 5,000 students at 39 colleges by some american scholars shows that 93 per cent of the students have become more "radical or disillusioned with party politics" in the united states.

reactionaries invariably act as teachers by negative example for the people. all perverse actions of the nixon administration can only serve to educate the american people and make their revolutionary struggle surge still higher. no force or trick can alter this trend development.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

CCP Committee of a Certain PLA Division Stationed in Canton Studies the New Party Constitution Penetratingly, Conscientiously Sums Up the Experience in Acting in Accordance with Chairman Mao's Instructions, and Incessantly Heightens the Self-Consciousness in Implementing Mao Tse-tung's Thought

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 15, 1970)

Members of the Party committee of a certain division of the PLA Canton Command regularly review past history of the Party and the people together with the officers and men of the basic-level units of the division, and remind themselves that they owe everything to Mao and his thought.--SCMP Ed.

(NCNA Canton, June 14) In the course of penetrating study of the new Party Constitution, the CCP committee of a certain PLA division stationed in Canton conscientiously sums up experience in acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, incessantly heightens the self-consciousness in closely following great leader Chairman Mao and thoroughly implementing Mao Tse-tung's thought, and pushes various work into penetrating development.

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out in his Political Report to the 9th Party Congress: "The history of our Party proved one truth: Our Party suffers rebuffs and fails when we deviate from Chairman Mao's leadership and Mao Tse-tung's thought; and our Party advances and wins when we follow Chairman Mao closely and act in accordance with Mao Tse-tung's thought." The CCP committee of this division realized from practice that a profound proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao is the ideological foundation for acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions. The deeper the feeling is, the more self-conscious we shall be in acting in accordance with his instructions.

Consequently the CCP committee considered the stepping up of class education and education in the struggle between the two lines a fundamental means for arousing the people's proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao. It regularly organized its members to penetrate deep into the basic level to do "two recollections and three investigations" together with the cadres and fighters, go to the site of the former Institute of the Peasants' Movement in Canton to study the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party, and visit the sculptures of the "Rent Collection Courtyard" and receive living education in class education.

Last year shortly after the publication of the new Party Constitution, members of the CCP committee and cadres of organizations went to Ts'ents'un production brigade with packs on their backs to study with the poor and lower-middle peasants the following paragraph of the new Party Constitution word by word: "For half a century now, in leading China's great struggle for accomplishing the new-democratic revolution, in leading her great struggle for socialist revolution and socialist construction and in the great struggle of the contemporary international communist movement against imperialism, modern revisionism and the reactionaries of various countries, Comrade Mao Tse-tung has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of revolution, inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism and has brought it to a higher and completely new stage." Everybody reviewed the history of the Party, history of the Army, history of one's own growth, and history of the international communist movement and warmly hailed Chairman Mao's great achievements.

During the studies some of the members of the CCP committee condemned the harsh life in the old society, some reviewed the course of combat throughout China together with Chairman Mao during which one victory was won after another, and some spoke freely about the great victories won during the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by Chairman Mao. On this basis the CCP committee again led the masses in studying Vice Chairman Lin's high appraisal of the position and great role played by Chairman Mao in the history of our Party and raised everybody's simple feeling toward Chairman Mao to the high level of self-consciously following Chairman Mao closely to make revolution. Everybody said: Chairman Mao and Mao Tse-tung's thought alone have made the Party, the country and ourselves what we are today. Mao Tse-tung's thought is the most precious thing in our lives, we must resolutely act according to Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The individual CCP committee also paid attention to leading everybody in incessantly deepening the proletarian feeling toward Chairman Mao in the course of acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions. During the summing up of work they regularly organized everybody to discuss from their personal experience the advantage of self-consciously implementing Chairman Mao's instructions so as to confirm this faith: To follow Chairman Mao closely means victory and to act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions means happiness, so as to elevate the self-consciousness of acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions to a new level.

For the sake of resolutely acting in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions this divisional CCP committee regularly organized everybody to study Vice Chairman Lin's instructions "Mao Tse-tung's thought reflects the objective rules governing the struggle at home and abroad and reflects the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the working people" and speak freely about the great realistic significance and profound historical significance of Chairman Mao's instructions so that when implementing Chairman Mao's instructions everybody will remember the fundamental interests of the proletariat, consciously eliminate interference, act resolutely in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions and follow Chairman Mao closely.

In March last year this unit was assigned an important production task. After their arrival in the new area some of the companies absorbed themselves in training and production and neglected mass work. In the vicinity of the place where the unit was stationed there was a production brigade. As a revolutionary committee was just formed in this production brigade and class struggle there was comparatively more acute and complicated, the poor and lower-middle peasants asked for help soon after the unit arrived.

At this time some of the units thought they were "too busy with production work" and wanted to let this matter wait for a while. This idea of "letting it wait for a while" held by some of the cadres drew the attention of the CCP committee of the division which thought that the idea of "letting it wait for a while" was in reality an indication of the negligence of the fundamental tasks of class struggle and the consolidation of the proletarian regime. Although this happened down below the cause lay in the CCP committee.

So it immediately organized the members of the CCP committee, cadres and fighters to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great teaching "The fundamental question of the revolution is a question of political power," energetically repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and energetically repudiate counter-revolutionary revisionist elements Peng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing's preposterous theory of opposition to the engagement in mass work by military units so as to make everybody realize that the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat was closely connected with the fundamental interest of the proletariat and that the execution of production task and the doing well of mass work were both for the sake of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and therefore should not be made antagonistic to each other, otherwise we would be forgetting the fundamental interest of the proletariat and would fail to act resolutely in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

After elevating the understanding the divisional CCP committee and the broad masses of cadres and fighters correctly handled the relation between the execution of production task and doing well the mass work and assigned personnel to organize a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team to help the poor and lower-middle peasants to do a good job in the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation. This quickly brought about a new change in the

countryside. In the course of publicizing to the masses, organizing the masses and arming the masses the units also heightened their own consciousness in the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The divisional CCP committee realized from the practice of struggle that every one of Chairman Mao's instructions represented the fundamental interests of the proletariat, therefore to enable ourselves to study Chairman Mao's instructions urgently, follow them closely and act resolutely in accordance with them under any conditions, we must always remember firmly the fundamental interests of the proletariat.

The new Party Constitution points out clearly: "The final aim of the Party is the realization of communism." This divisional CCP committee realized profoundly that in order to act conscientiously in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions we must use Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat to arm our heads and keep the long-range ideals of communism in our minds. This is the only way to continue the revolution and make revolution forever along the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao.

As long as we can keep the long-range ideals of communism in our minds we shall be able to remember firmly the great historical mission of the proletariat, follow Chairman Mao's great teaching that under the conditions of socialism there is still class, class contradiction and class struggle, and use the viewpoint of class struggle and the method of class analysis to handle and analyze everything so as to act further in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions.

During one period of time some responsible comrades engaged in support-the-Left work harbored an idea of "we can take a little break" when the situation was favorable. Upon realizing this the divisional CCP committee promptly organized everybody to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant teachings to make them realize that class struggle had not come to an end, revolution must still be continued and we must not "take a little break." The only way to carry the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat through to the end and eventually realize communism is to grasp class struggle energetically and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat incessantly.

As long as we can keep the far-sighted ideals in our minds we shall be able to consider every victory and achievement a new starting point on the road of continuation of the revolution, incessantly fight against "haughtiness" and prevent slackness, thoroughly overcome the idea of "half-cooked revolution," and clear all the ideological obstacles in the way of conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's instructions.

The divisional CCP committee followed Chairman Mao's teaching and regularly educated everybody to be humble and prudent and refrain from becoming haughty and reckless and incessantly fight for new victories for the

realization of the Party's final aim of communism. In addition to conducting education against "haughtiness" and "slackness" in combination with the work of selecting four-good units and streamlining the organizations, they also developed a practice in which they encouraged themselves every time they were criticized and looked for the gap every time they were commended. This kept everybody's head clear forever and enabled everybody to become more humble in the face of victory, look for gaps in the face of achievements, follow Chairman Mao closely, conscientiously act in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, continue to make revolution and advance incessantly.

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Party Committee of a Certain Regiment of PLA Tsinan Command Perseveringly Studies New Party Constitution in the Midst of the Masses and Applies It in Struggle

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 19, 1970)

> In September last year, the secretary of the Party committee of a certain regiment of the PLA Tsinan Command went to 29 outposts and there studied and applied the new Party Constitution and Mao's works together with the men. He regarded himself as a primary school pupil of the masses, listened humbly to their criticism of himself and asking one cadre after another for their views. In this way he promoted the development in depth of the study of the new Party Constitution and quickened the pace of the revolutionization of members of the Party committee.--SCMP Ed.

(According to NCNA Tsinan, June 18) In the course of studying and implementing the new Party Constitution, the Party committee of a certain regiment of Tsinan Command of the People's Liberation Army perseveringly studies it in the midst of the masses and applies it in struggle. In this way, study deepens continuously. This also gives a great impetus to the revolutionization of thinking of the Party committee members and to the revolutionized and militant building of the army units.

The Party committee of this regiment has always paid attention to tightly grasping the revolutionization of thinking of its members. It has been an advanced group under PLA Tsinan Command in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought. After the new Party Constitution was published, the Party committee members of this regiment conscientiously studied it time and again and tried to grasp it profoundly. They held study classes and called discussion and application meetings many times and consciously examined themselves with the new Party Constitution as the standard. Positive results were produced.

What should we do to make the study of the new Party Constitution develop continuously and in depth and to further promote the revolutionized building of the Party committee? One of the Party committee members who went to work with the 6th company was enlightened by the experience gained by the 6th company in the study.

After the new Party Constitution was published, the Party branch of this company, obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "We have always maintained that the revolution must rely on the masses of the people," and bearing in mind the most important problems in the building of the Party committee, went deep amid the masses, got together with them to study the new Party

Constitution, and asked the masses to help and supervise the Party branch in line with the standards laid down in the new Party Constitution. This greatly quickened the pace of the members of the Party branch in revolutionizing their thinking, and the Party branch fully played its role as a fighting citadel.

This Party committee member introduced at a meeting to the regiment's Party committee the experience of the 6th company's Party branch in studying the new Party Committee in the midst of the masses. The Party committee members were deeply impressed and enlightened. They reviewed the fighting course of the period of the Liberation War, when the regiment's Party committee relied on Chairman Mao's wise instructions above and the broad masses below in building itself well and leading the army units to fight bravely against the enemy and to win war merits. They recalled their experience of the past few years when they, using Mao Tse-tung's thought above to map out the direction and relying on the broad masses below to guard the pass, continuously strengthened the revolutionized building of the Party committee, led the regiment to penetratingly carry out the mass movement for the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, and enabled the regiment's Party committee to be rated as an advanced collective in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought for seven years running.

They relentlessly criticized renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's fallacy of "self-cultivation behind closed doors." They reviewed great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The basic principle of the Communist Party is that it directly relies on the broad masses of the revolutionary people." They deeply understood that the course of studying the new Party Constitution was the course of strengthening the revolutionized building of the Party committee and also the course of self-revolution. This revolution cannot be carried out behind close doors but must be carried out among the masses and in the course of struggle.

With their thinking enhanced, the Party committee members went out of their office one after another and got together with the masses and the fighters to study and implement the new Party Constitution and accepted supervision and help from the masses.

In September last year, Li Chun, secretary of the Party committee, carrying his luggage and taking with him Chairman Mao's works and the new Party Constitution, went to 29 outposts and got together with the cadres and fighters there to repeatedly study the new Party Constitution. He modestly acted as a pupil of the masses, humbly listened to criticism from one company unit after another, sought opinions from the cadres one after another. This promoted the deep-going development of the study of the new Party Constitution and quickened the pace of the revolutionized building of the Party committee.

While perseveringly studying and implementing the new Party Constitution with the masses, the members of the Party committee of this regiment bravely disclosed before the masses the questions in their very souls and told the masses everything in their minds. This enabled the masses to criticize the Party committee members to the point and to give them essential help.

At a mass criticism and discussion meeting attended by the company cadres and representatives of fighters, Liu Pao-heng, a deputy secretary of the regiment Party committee, disclosed on his own initiative his idea of half-baked revolution under the pretext of "being advanced in age, physically weak and unsuitable for work in the army." Other participants in the meeting conscientiously analyzed his living ideas in accordance with the demands laid down in the new Party Constitution and gave him earnest help, teaching him an impressive lesson and making him further enhance his consciousness of continuing revolution and resolved to tightly grasp the gun and to fight for the rest of his life for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and realizing communism.

He was afflicted with high blood-pressure and other illnesses. But in order to lead the army unit to go through rigid tests of ideological styles and combat skills, he did not take a car during the field camping training but walked 1,200 li and always went in the fore during the march.

After the army unit was assigned productive tasks, he, in the revolutionary sense of responsibility of a high degree, visited every spot of land and every ditch in the 9,000 mow of fields in the whole regiment within less than two months. The cadres and the fighters unanimously praised him to be a "leader in ideological revolutionization."

While getting together with the masses to study and implement the new Party Constitution, the members of the Party committee of this regiment learned deeply that: The course of strengthening revolutionized building of the Party committee is a course of long-term ideological remolding. They must, with the help and under the supervision of the masses, perseveringly wage a protracted and unswerving struggle against various kinds of non-proletarian ideas in their minds.

Sung K'o-heng, a Party committee member, often went deep into the company units to get together with the masses to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, modestly accepted criticism and help from the masses, and continuously took in political nutrition from the masses. For some time, however, he thought that he had established relatively firmly the idea of continuing revolution and it would be all right so long as he would tightly grasp the question of ideological remolding. Later, he engaged himself in work on the top the whole day and did not go deep into the company units and rely on the masses to remold his world outlook. He once went to the 5th company to examine its work. The fighters pointed out to him: "You now come to our company less frequently. Your tone of speaking has changed and you have put on loftier airs of an official."

The acute criticism by the masses provoked his deep thought. He repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "At no time should we be separated from the masses." He deeply felt that: If we are one inch away from the masses, "selfishness" will make headway in our minds. Leaders must never be separated from the masses for even a second in revolutionizing their thinking.

Accordingly, he immediately went to the squads and platoons to join the cadres and the fighters in studying Chairman Mao's brilliant "three constantly read articles" and the new Party Constitution and, taking the five requirements for communists laid down in the new Party Constitution as the standard, conscientiously fought self and criticized revisionism and modestly sought criticism from the cadres and the fighters. With the warm help by other comrades, he shed his airs of an official and became more vigorous.

The regiment Party committee learned more clearly from this course of Sung's setback that the Party committee would stop from time to time on the road of sustained revolution if it relied on the masses by fits and starts. After that, they were more conscious in making it a practice and a system to perseveringly join the masses in studying the new Party Constitution and to rouse the masses to criticize and help the Party committee. This greatly strengthened revolutionized building of the Party committee.

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MODEL INTELLECTUAL

Intellectual Welcomed by Working Class

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Jun. 23, 1970)

a technician named li tung-shu, of the no. 2 coking plant under the penchi iron and steel company in northeast china has been guided by chairman mao's teaching that intellectuals must integrate with the masses of workers and peasants and has consciously accepted re-education by the working class. as a result, his political understanding has grown and he has contributed to china's socialist construction.

li tung-shu was recently put in charge of a project built by the company for producing naphthalene for industrial use. by fully relying on the workers, he helped ensure that the project was completed with greater, faster, better and more economical results. when he was praised for his good service, he said: "what i've done for the people is entirely resulted from my efforts to remould my world outlook by staying among the workers and peasants for a long time under the guidance of chairman mao's 'talks at the yenan forum on literature and art'."

li tung-shu came to the coking plant in 1963 when he finished college. at that time he was bent on gaining fame and becoming an expert, for he had been influenced by the revisionist line in education. when he was assigned to work in the tar oil shop as a technician on probation, he thought to himself: "i'm a college graduate and have studied a great deal. now i have to work with the workers. how can i use my skill?" nevertheless, something happened that gave him a good lesson.

when he was alone on duty one day, a steam pipe suddenly sprang a leak and steam filled the shop. he got very worried but at a loss what to do. at that moment a veteran worker rushed in. picking up a wooden wedge, he promptly stopped up the leak while braving the heat.

this showed li tung-shu that it is the workers and peasants with rich practical experience who have the most knowledge. so that evening, bearing in mind what had happened, he sat down to study chairman mao's works. he carefully studied this passage from the "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art": "the more you put on the airs of a veteran before the masses and play the 'hero', the more you try to peddle such stuff to the masses, the less likely they are to accept it. if you want the masses to understand you, if you want to be one with the masses, you must make up your mind to undergo a long and even painful process of tempering."

this made a great deal of sense to him. he mused: "i'm the son of a poor peasant and toiled as a swineherd in my childhood. it's the party and chairman mao who sent me to college after liberation. i haven't done anything for the party and the people since my graduation, but i want to become famous and an expert. what a perilous road i have followed exclamation" facing a portrait of chairman mao, he declared with emotion: "i am determined to follow your teachings, take the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers, modestly learn from the working class and accept re-education by them."

so li tung-shu took off his student clothes, put on overalls and went among the revolutionary

workers, working, eating and living with them. he studied chairman mao's works with the workers every day and exchanged experience with them. the workers' boundless loyalty to the great leader chairman mao, their selflessness and utter devotion to the collective good and their revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death became his yardstick.

when li tung-shu was working in the sulphuric acid workshop one day, poisonous sulphur dioxide filled the room because the flue was closed. to reduce the danger to the workers, a veteran worker named tsui unhesitatingly rushed into the sulphur-dioxide-filled room to open the skylights. his revolutionary spirit impressed li tung-shu, who plucked up his courage and followed suit, reciting aloud chairman mao's great teaching: "to die for the people is weightier than mount tai". the skylights were soon opened and the poisonous gas let out. the workers were saved. seeing the progress li tung-shu had made the workers said: "little li has taken a big step on the road of ideological revolutionization."

the workshop li tung-shu was in had the task of producing crude carbolic acid, a valuable chemical product. but for years the quality was not up to standard because of the high water content. this was the result of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises. the workers had demanded improvements many times, but all were turned down by the capitalist-roaders and reactionary technical "authorities". the workers decided to use indigenous methods to make experiments. the revolutionary spirit of the workers in working for socialist construction made li tung-shu realize that to become a true working class intellectual, one must move his feet over to the side of the working class and keep in mind what the workers want and think. he was determined to solve the knotty problem and contribute to the revolution.

the experiments began. he failed many times because he could not determine the scientific laws involved. some reactionary technical "authorities" came out and gloated: "even we can't dehydrate crude carbolic acid, so what can a youngster like you and a bunch of ordinary workers do exclamation" faced by this mocking, the revolutionary workers and li tung-shu repeatedly studied chairman mao's great teaching: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." the workers encouraged him by saying: "with the guidance of mao tsetung thought and the backing of us workers, you just act boldly and are sure to succeed." veteran workers also helped him to sum up their years of experience in trying to dehydrate the chemical. thus through 40 days of persistent arduous work, eating and living with the workers at the experiment platforms and working round-the-clock, he succeeded. this raised the quality of the crude carbolic acid from third grade to first.

nurtured by mao tsetung thought and re-educated by the working class, li tung-shu's political consciousness rose steadily, and he had the honour of being admitted into the great, glorious and correct communist party of china. seeing li tung-shu's progress in ideological revolutionization, veteran workers praised and encouraged him, and gave him the timely reminder to guard against complacency. they advised him: "little li, being admitted into the party is not the end of the revolution, but the new start for making revolution. and it sets higher and stricter new demands on you." kao shu-kuei, a veteran worker

and communist party member, took the initiative to form "a red pair" with him and together they studied chairman mao's great teachings "ideological remoulding involves long-term" work and "a thorough change in world outlook takes a very long time", and urged him to continue his efforts to remould his ideology and keep making progress.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the plant revolutionary committee gave li tung-shu the task of heading the project for producing naphthalene for industrial use. li tung-shu had never worked on such a big project, let alone head it. after he was given the task, he first of all studied again chairman mao's three constantly read articles conscientiously, set himself the task of serving the people whole-heartedly, and went to the workers to listen to their opinions and demands. he joined the workers in making surveys, observations and analysis on the work site, in studying the great leader chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard work, and finally worked out a construction plan in line with the principle of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

during the construction he put on grease-stained work clothes and a safety helmet and worked alongside the building workers. sometimes he worked days and nights without rest. people praised him as "an iron man whole-heartedly dedicated to the revolution." he said: "with their fine qualities, the workers are my best teachers. going among the workers, peasants and soldiers is the best crucible for remoulding my world outlook. whatever i have achieved is the result of such tempering exclamation"

thanks to the concerted efforts of li tung-shu and the workers, the project was a success. li tung-shu was elected an activist of penchi city in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. after reviewing the fighting course he has taken over the past few years, li tung-shu is all the more determined to take chairman mao's brilliant "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art" as his guide, always accept re-education by the working class and keep on revolutionizing his thinking all his life so as to become an intellectual welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

China Reaps Good Summer Harvest

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

china's major summer grain growing areas, including the yellow and huai river plains and the provinces north and south of the yangtze river, report rich harvests this year, following good summer harvests in the past few years. they achieved this under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the poor and lower-middle peasants jubilantly said: "this good harvest is a great victory for mao tsetung thought exclamation it is a fruitful result of carrying out the spirit of the ninth party congress exclamation" in high spirits, commune members all over the country are now paying agricultural tax in kind and selling surplus grain to the state as their contribution to the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

the summer crops began ripening from south to north starting in may. the summer harvesting is now completed in the main, except for a few areas in north china. the major wheat growing areas of honan, hopei, shensi and kiangsu provinces had better harvests this year than last summer's good harvest. total output in hupeh, chekiang, kiangsi, fukien and kwangtung provinces, shanghai and tientsin increased over ten per cent. total output and per-unit yield on the outskirts of peking topped the good summer harvest of 1969. yunnan, kweichow and szechwan provinces in southwest china expanded the wheat acreage and total output rose by 20 per cent, compared with last year. the commune members in shantung, shansi and anhwei provinces won fairly good summer harvests thanks to hard struggle against a long drought that lasted through winter into this spring. on the whole, china's total output of summer grain rose by a fairly big margin. a number of advanced units came to the fore. many of them transformed low-yielding fields into high-yielding one and high-yielding areas raised output. many regions had good harvest on large tracts.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees in various places earnestly implemented the spirit of the ninth party congress and led the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in carefully studying chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in deepening revolutionary mass criticism. this constantly heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, increased their consciousness of continuing the revolution and foster the concept of farming for the revolution.

when they sowed last autumn, the commune members set themselves the goal of wresting good harvests this summer as their concrete action in response to chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and their support for the country's socialist revolution and socialist construction. through mao tsetung thought study classes, the party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels throughout the country organized the commune members to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and such erroneous ideas as sticking to out-dated customs and practices and the notion "production has reached the maximum".

they set high targets and worked with a will to create favourable conditions for increasing production.

In the rice-producing provinces of szechwan, hunan, hupeh, kiangsi, yunnan and elsewhere, the commune members broke with old conventions, reclained wasteland and increased double-cropping in their efforts to reap bigger summer harvests.

Incomplete statistics show that the southern provinces this year put an additional 530,000 hectares under wheat. provinces in the yellow and huai river basins, which are prone to drought, made extensive efforts to put up water conservancy works from last winter to this spring. they built embankments, reservoirs, pump wells and ditches, thus greatly improving the irrigation facilities. gigantic efforts were also made in various places to deep-plough and level fields, popularize high-yielding and rustresistant wheat strains and apply greater amounts of manure and fertilizer. all this played a big role in securing the good harvest.

Honan, shantung, hopei, hupeh, kiangsu, anhwei, shensi and shansi provinces were threatened by dry spells to varying extents after the autumn sowing. when the wheat resumed its growth this spring, dry spells were relieved in some regions which were, however, hit by cold weather later. In the later stage of growth, insect pests appeared in some regions and hot parching winds struck. but all these difficulties did not overwhelm the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members who are armed with mao tsetung thought. under the leadership of the party organizations and the revolutionary committees at all levels, they held high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought. taking as their example the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai production brigade, a national pace-setter in agriculture, they displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in unswervingly fighting against the natural calamities and finally won good harvests.

In line with our great leader chairman mao's teaching "every year we must attend most closely to three things -- the harvesting, storage, and use and consumption of crops", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the major wheat growing areas made timely all-round arrangements of man-power and materials so that the wheat was harvested on time, reaped carefully and waste avoided.

People from cities and towns were mobilized to support the harvesting. workers and staff members in industrial and commercial departments went to the fields to repair agricultural machinery and farm tools and brought the peasants both means of production and consumer goods to help the summer harvesting. at the same time, people were also organized to do summer sowing and management of the crops sown this spring. while doing their best in harvesting, they are also doing their best in planting and field management are doing to achieve rich autumn harvests, so as to make still greater contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction of the motherland.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrade Kadri Hazbiu, Alternate Member of Political Bureau of Central Committee of Albanian Party of Labor and Albanian Minister of Interior, Leaves China for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1970)

comrade kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of interior of albania, left shanghai for home by air on june 20.

comrade hazbiu left peking for shanghai on the 17th. he was seen off at the peking airport by comrade li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; comrades li chen and yu sang, members of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the departments concerned including shen chien, feng hsuan, hsieh hua and chin tai-chuan.

comrade xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, was also present.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA COUNTRIES

Vietnamese and Laotian Delegation Arrives in Peking On Way to Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by tran huu duc, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and minister attached to the premier's office, the delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by nguyen van hieu, special envoy of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, and the delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by sanan soutthichia, member of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon on their way to take part in the activities of the anti-u.s. struggle month in korea.

the delegations were welcomed at the peking airport by li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu ko-chen, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of the departments concerned han nien-lung and shen chien.

also present at the airport were ngo thuyen, ambassador of the d.r.v.n. to china; nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; and hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

this evening, vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests from viet nam and laos.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet Akinobu Shintani and Three Other Co-Authors of Book "Is Soviet Union a Socialist Country?"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, this evening met co-authors of "is soviet union a socialist country?" and members of the visiting japanese anti-revisionist youth delegation akinobu shintani, kunio sakuma, shigeo adachi and yukio harada and had a cordial conversation with them.

present on the occasion were leading members of the organizations concerned including shen chien, wu hsiao-ta and chuang tao.

MALAYSIA

General Headquarters of Malayan National Liberation Army and Central Committee of Malayan National Liberation League Issue Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1970)

the general headquarters of the malayan national liberation army and the central committee of the malayan national liberation league on june 20 issued a statement entitled "develop extensively people's war to annihilate the enemy and win victory". the statement was issued on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the anti-british war for national liberation waged by the malayan people under the leadership of the communist party of malaya, according to the "voice of malayan revolution".

the statement said that 22 years ago, on the evening of june 20, 1948, british imperialism made a surprise attack on the malayan people, carrying out a country-wide search and arrest in a vain attempt to extinguish the communist party of malaya -- the core of leadership of the malayan revolution. however, the british imperialists' scheme suffered an ignominious defeat because the communist party of malaya had made necessary ideological and organizational preparations.

for the past 22 years, the malayan people under the resolute and valiant leadership of the communist party of malaya have been holding aloft the great banner of armed struggle and defying difficulties and sacrifices, have been persevering in an arduous and yet brave struggle against british imperialism and its puppets. the successful persistance of the protracted revolutionary armed struggle has dealt an extremely heavy blow to the colonial rule of british imperialism and inflicted an irretrievable defeat on it.

the 22 years of arduous and tortuous armed struggle, the statement said, have eloquently proved that it is only the communist party of malaya armed with marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought that dares to lead the malayan people in persisting in the protracted armed struggle by relying on their own efforts under extremely difficult conditions. the communist party of malaya is the only and genuine vanguard of the proletariat of malaya and the most loyal and reliable defender of the interests of the people of all nationalities in malaya.

the statement said: now, we have entered into the great 1970's. this new decade will be a decade in which the storms of people's revolution will rise still more vigorously throughout the world. on the occasion of commemorating the 22nd anniversary of the anti-british war for national liberation, the international and internal situation is more and more favourable to malaya's revolutionary armed struggle.

referring to the international situation, the statement pointed out: "the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries is developing vigorously. at the important juncture when a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is emerging throughout the world, the great revolutionary teacher chairman mao published a solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism, issuing a call that 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation'

"in this statement of epoch-making significance, chairman mao wisely points out: 'revolution is the main trend in the world today.' and 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.' chairman mao's solemn statement is most inspiring to the people of the three indo-chinese countries and the rest of the world in their revolutionary struggle and will surely promote the rapid and vigorous development of world revolution."

dwelling on the excellent revolutionary situation in malaya, the statement said: "the great truth that 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun' is going deeper and deeper into the hearts of the people. the political consciousness of the masses of people of various nationalities is being raised higher than ever. the rahman-razak and lee kuan yew puppet cliques have run into serious political and economic crises. in recent years, the national liberation army, under the correct leadership of the communist party of malaya, has smashed successively joint encirclement and suppression by the malayan and thai reactionaries, and has won continuous victories. the national liberation army has grown in strength amidst fierce fighting. the base areas and guerrilla areas have been continously consolidated and expanded. the successful setup of the voice of malayan revolution radio has greatly deflated the arrogance of the enemy and heightened the morale of the revolutionary people.

responding to the call of the communist party, the revolutionary masses of all nationalities have been extensively developing armed activities in various forms."

the statement said that the communist party of malaya published on april 25 an important statement on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the party, which correctly pointed out that the programme of the communist party of malaya during the struggle for the completion of the new democratic revolution represents the interests of the working class, the peasant class, the petty bourgeoisie, the national bourgeoisie as well as other anti-imperialist and patriotic personalities. only by implementing this programme can the people of all nationalities who form 90 per cent of our country's total population achieve genuine liberation. for the realization of this programme, the april 25 statement calls on the people of all nationalities to unite, resolutely follow the road of using the countryside to encircle the cities and seizing political power by armed force, and persist in the protracted people's war. the malayan national liberation army and the malayan national liberation league firmly respond to the call of the communist party of malaya, and are determined to develop the protracted people's war and persist tirelessly in struggle.

in conclusion, the statement said: "on the occasion of commemorating the 22nd anniversary of the anti-british war for national liberation, we call on the people of all nationalities to unite and smash the enemy's policy of national oppression and national massacre, direct the spearhead of struggle straightly against the common enemy -- british and u.s. imperialism, soviet revisionist social-imperialism and the rahman-razak and lee kuan yew puppet cliques.

"we call upon the people of all nationalities to closely unite around the communist party of malaya and extensively develop the mass movement of studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way, hold still higher the great red banner of armed struggle, actively develop the people's war on a nation-wide scale, launch a sustained and vigorous struggle against the enemy, and fight to the end for the overthrow of the colonial rule of british imperialism and its puppets and for the establishment of a people's republic of malaya exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Joon Keuk Gives Film Reception in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, gave a film reception here this evening to greet the "june 25-july 27 anti-u.s. joint struggle to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops out of south korea".

attending the reception were chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the chinese communist party and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the general departments and various services and branches of the p.l.a., chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign

countries, including kuang jen-nung, li chiang, peng shao-hui, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, chou jen-chieh, sung cheng-chih, ma su-cheng, yuan hua-ping, wang ti-kang, chang yun-lung, chi peng-fei, han li-yeh, feng hsuan, hsieh huai-teh, wang lo-tien, tu hsing-yuan, wang hsing, chen wen-chun, chou jung-kuo and ting hsi-lin, and representatives of the former chinese people's volunteers.

a documentary "the fraternal chinese people's envoy of friendship" about premier chou en-lai's recent visit to korea, and a feature film reflecting the korean people's revolutionary struggle were shown at the reception, and were warmly received by the audience.

a cocktail party preceded the showing of the films. toasts were drunk by the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms to the constant growth of the great militant friendship sealed in blood between the korean and chinese peoples.

Korean Ambassador to China Hyun Joon Keuk Gives Press Conference

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic to china, gave a press conference here today to greet the "june 25-july 27 anti-u.s. joint struggle to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops out of south korea".

before chinese and foreign newsmen, the korean ambassador recalled the historic victory won by the korean people under the leadership of their respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung in the struggle to repulse the sudden attack mounted by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys against the northern part of the republic on june 25, 1950.

he pointed out that although u.s. imperialism was brought to its knees on july 27, 1953 to acknowledge defeat before the korean people, it never gave up its ambitions to perpetrate aggression against korea.

he strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its heinous crime of continuing to occupy south korea. he reiterated the korean people's determination to resolutely smash the intrigues of aggression and war carried out by their sworn enemy u.s. imperialism, to drive the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops out of south korea and to realize the peaceful reunification of the motherland independently.

the korean ambassador said that during the sacred war for the liberation of the motherland, the korean people contributed their all, defending every inch of their motherland's soil with their lifeblood.

he highly evaluated the great militant friendship sealed in blood between the korean and chinese peoples in the course of their joint struggle.

he said that during the korean people's war for the liberation of their motherland, the chinese people's volunteers who sped to the korean front, displaying a spirit of proletarian internationalism and collective heroism, fought shoulder to shoulder with the korean people's army in the same trench and defeated their common enemy the u.s. imperialist aggressors.

through the struggle to defeat u.s. imperialism, sentiments of deep friendship and excellent relations of mutual co-operation were fostered between the officers and men of the chinese people's volunteers and the korean people.

"the korean people are exerting all their efforts to consolidate and develop further the militant friendship with the chinese people, a friendship forged through struggle against the common enemy," the korean ambassador stated.

he said: "the brilliant victories won by the korean people testify that the existence of u.s. imperialism is not anything to be feared. so long as we believe in the people's strength and wage a tenacious struggle by relying on the people, we are sure of defeating the u.s. imperialist aggressors, thence giving confidence to the world's revolutionary people, rising up to struggle against imperialism."

he pointed out emphatically that the u.s. imperialists were putting up a frantic struggle to realize their aggressive ambitions, which they failed to materialize in the korean war. since that notorious war maniac, nixon, took power, the u.s. imperialists had carried out their military provocations in korea in a more planned and systematic manner. the nixon clique kept on despatching its murderous brasshats to south korea to step up preparations for a new war and prop up its south korean puppets who are facing their doom. at the same time, the u.s. imperialists further intensified hostile military provocations in the military demarcation zone and areas adjacent to the air space and territorial waters of the republic and they despatched special agents into the northern part of the republic to carry out frenzied activities.

ambassador hyun joon keuk pointed out that to prepare a new war in korea, the u.s. imperialists even dragged in the japanese militarists. japanese militarism, revived under the wing of u.s. imperialism, was turning japan completely into a military and supply base for u.s. imperialist aggression in asia and was indulging again in its old-time dream of resurrecting the already bankrupt "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere", to act as the "shock brigade" executing u.s. imperialist policies of aggression in asia.

he said that the sato reactionary clique clamoured that "korea is essential to japan's own security"; it openly called for direct participation in the u.s. imperialists' new war provocations; it further vociferated that "taiwan is a most important factor for the security of japan" and so forth and it took an active part in the u.s. imperialists' scheme to create "two chinas".

the korean ambassador said that on the u.s. imperialists' orders, that lackey in the pay of u.s. and japanese imperialism, the traitor pak jung hee who sold out his country and people to his bosses, carried out a policy of military fascist dictatorship of unprecedented savagery and cruelty, crisscrossing south korea with a network of military police, intelligence and espionage organs, turning the entire region into a veritable hell of terror and slaughter.

he stated that the u.s. imperialists' policy of war and colonial enslavement would not last long. the more the u.s. imperialists and traitorous pak jung hee puppet clique intensified their fascist oppression, the more fiercely the flames of the south korean people's struggle would burn. today, the revolutionaries and people from all parts of south korea took up arms. in the cities and in the countryside, underground

and in the mountains, they were continuing to expand revolutionary organisations, dealing heavy blows, politically and militarily, at the u.s. imperialists and their lackey the pak jung hee clique.

ambassador hyun joon keuk stressed: the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops have no reason whatsoever to remain on our soil, thousands of miles away from the united states. the u.s. imperialist aggressor troops must immediately get out of the southern part of our motherland.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

DRVN National Assembly Delegation Arrives in Peking On Way to Other Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

a delegation of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam headed by hoang van hoan, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the d.r.v.n., arrived in peking by special plane this afternoon on its way to other countries.

they were welcomed at the airport by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; pei shih-chang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu ko-chen, chi fang and hsieh fu-min, members of the n.p.c. standing committee; and leading members of the departments concerned han nien-lung and shen chien.

ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, were also present.

this evening, vice-premier li hsien-nien gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished guests from viet nam.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Premier Chou En-lai Receives Message of Thanks from Maurer, Chairman of Council of Ministers of Rumania

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, yesterday received a message of thanks from comrade ion gheorghe maurer, chairman of the council of ministers of the rumanian socialist republic. the text of the message reads:

comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china:

on behalf of the government of the rumanian socialist republic, the rumanian people and the inhabitants of the flood-stricken areas, we extend deep thanks to you, and through you, to the state council of the people's republic of china and the chinese people for your message of sympatny and solicitude for the disastrous floods befalling rumania.

at the same time, i express heartfelt thanks for your generous material assistance to the elimination of the damage caused by the serious natural calamity.

ion gheorghe maurer

chairman of the council of ministers of the rumanian socialist republic

SINGAPORE

Singapore People's Party Warmly Supports Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

the central committee of the singapore people's party has warmly supported chairman mao's solemn statement issued on may 20 in support of the world people's anti-u.s. imperialist struggle.

in an article published in the june 1 issue of the malayan newspaper "people's tribune", the party said: "the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation' is an epoch-making revolutionary document and a great militant call to the people of the world to oppose u.s.-headed imperialism."

chairman mao's solemn statement, it went on, "has greatly stirred, inspired and armed the oppressed people and nations in the whole world ideologically, greatly strengthened the unshakable confidence in the victory of the nations and people waging a national liberation war and further promoted the people's war of all peoples against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys exclamation"

the article said that the great leader chairman mao's earth-shaking solemn statement has made a concrete, objective and clear explanation and a scientific analysis and estimate of the present situation in the world especially that in indo-china. chairman mao points out in his statement: "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory." it is a great marxist-leninist teaching of far-reaching significance.

the article said that the solemn statement has clearly pointed out that the people's war in indo-china is a protracted war. this scientific thesis is not only applicable to indo-china but also to the whole world. the great chinese people had just gone through an arduous and glorious protracted war.

the article said: "chairman mao in this solemn statement emphatically points out: 'revolution is the main trend in the world today.' what is revolution? 'a revolution is an insurrection, an act of violence by which one class overthrows another.' once the oppressed and exploited people of the world realize and grasp the truth, they will surely rise up more resolutely to make revolution. the revolutionary people of malaya, the people of southeast asian countries and the revolutionary people the world over are doing so today. they are in the midst of revolution."

the article said: chairman mao points out in the solemn statement that "it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world. it becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind." this is because u.s. imperialism has been doing all sorts of evils, committing crimes and carrying out intervention in and aggression against other countries in various parts of the world, particularly committing lately savage aggression against viet nam, laos and cambodia. its acts have aroused indignation and opposition from the world people, including the broad masses of the american people. this is bound to make it more isolated than ever, and therefore it cannot help being panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves and grasses in the wind.

the article said: "in the solemn statement, chairman mao sums up with genius the experience of the world proletariat in opposing imperialism, and points out to the proletarian revolution the road which is the most correct and leads most directly to the defeat of imperialism, particularly u.s. imperialism, and its loyal lackeys in various countries. chairman mao points out: 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history.'"

the article said: like the revolutionary people of all countries in the world, the malayan people, cherishing deep gratitude, extend the loftiest and warmest salute to the great leader chairman mao exclamation his great clarion call will surely inspire the malayan people to unite more closely and carry the national liberation struggle through to the end.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Government Friendship Delegation Sees Modern Revolutionary Peking Opera in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1970)

mansour mahgoub, the sudanese minister of treasury, and the sudanese government friendship delegation he is leading attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "shachiapang" here this evening. they were accompanied by fang yi, minister of the chinese commission for economic relations with foreign countries.

the distinguished sudanese guests warmly applauded the superb performance by the revolutionary artists of the peking opera troupe of peking.

abdel wahab zein al-abdein, the sudanese ambassador to china, also attended the performance.

this afternoon the distinguished sudanese guests, accompanied by vice-minister liang chang-wu, visited the hunghsing people's commune on the outskirts of peking and were given a warm welcome by the commune members.

Sudanese Minister of Treasury Mansour Mahgoub Meets Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia Huot Sambath

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 22, 1970)

mansour mahgoub, minister of treasury of the sudan met huot sambath, acting minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, here this morning.

present on the occasion were osman abu el gassim, minister of co-operation and rural development, and abdel wahab zein al-abdein, sudanese ambassador to china.

the meeting proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

US AND JAPAN SECURITY TREATY

Resolutely Smash Aggressive US-Japan Military Alliance, Says Jen-min Jih-pao

(NCNA-English — Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carries a frontpage editorial entitled "resolutely smash the aggressive u.s.-japan military alliance". full text of the editorial follows:

the japan-u.s. "security treaty" re-signed 10 years ago expired on june 22 this year. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have played with the trick of "automatic extension" of this aggressive treaty of military alliance so as to step up the revival of japanese militarism and expand aggression in asia. their criminal act has aroused resolute opposition and strong condemnation among the people of japan and other asian countries. the japanese people are waging a vigorous mass struggle strongly demanding the abrogation of the japan-u.s. "security treaty". they have pledged to go on fighting until they achieve their aim. the chinese people firmly support this just struggle of the japanese people.

the so-called japan-u.s. "security treaty" is an unequal treaty imposed on the japanese people by u.s. imperialism, an indenture by which the japanese reactionaries have sold out the sovereignty and national interests of japan, and a chain fastening japan to the war-chariot of u.s. imperialist aggression. by means of this treaty, u.s. imperialism has wantonly encroached upon japan's independence and sovereignty and carried out quasi-occupation of japan, turning the country into its biggest military base and nuclear base for its aggressive war in asia. for many years, u.s. imperialism has launched sanguinary wars of aggression against viet nam and indo-china and continuously carried out frenzied war provocations and acts of aggression against the chinese and korean peoples from its bases in japan and other parts of asia. the existence of the aggressive u.s.-japan military alliance is a grave threat to the peace and security of all countries in the asian and pacific region.

the plot of "automatic extension" of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" was hatched by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries as early as last november when sato visited the united states. in the u.s.-japan "joint communique", sato blatantly clamoured that china's taiwan province was a "vital factor in the security of japan" and that korea was "indispensable to the security of japan". he openly declared that the japanese reactionaries would play their "role" in the indo-china region. this in fact is a flagrant attempt to place taiwan, korea, indo-china and other regions under the sphere of influence of the japanese militarists. therefore, the japan-u.s. "security treaty" after the so-called "automatic extension" has actually become an escalated japan-u.s. military alliance of aggression on a larger scale, an alliance which is still more aggressive and much more dangerous to the peace and security of the people of various countries in the asian and pacific region than before it was "prolonged".

the primary reason for the u.s. and japanese reactionaries to expand their aggressive military alliance is to meet the urgent needs of u.s. imperialism. having suffered repeated

disastrous defeats in asia, u.s. imperialism is in a great hurry to use japanese militarism as the shock force in its aggression in asia; it is attempting to rig up a counter-revolutionary military alliance that it bosses behind the scenes, an alliance including its lackeys and puppets in various asian countries and with japanese militarism as the centre, so as to maintain its tottering neo-colonial system in asia by the vicious means of "using asians to fight asians".

japanese militarism, which has revived under the wing of u.s. imperialism, is attempting to realize its old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" by relying on the u.s.-japan military alliance. the japanese militarists wildly clamoured that the vast area from the west pacific to the indian ocean is the so-called "life-line" of japan and went so far as to declare that they will dispatch warships to "defend the strait of malacca" and troops to other countries to "safeguard" japan's "economic rights and interests". after the nixon government unleashed the large-scale invasion of cambodia and expanded the war of aggression in indo-china, the sato government of japan openly supported it. at the recent so-called "asian conference" and "ministerial meeting of the asian and pacific council", the sato government actively served the u.s. imperialists as their "overseer" in charge of their lackeys in asia and did its utmost to serve the u.s. imperialist aggression in indo-china. all this fully shows that at present japanese militarism has become a dangerous force of aggression and war in asia.

sato and his like described the "automatic extension" of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and the revival of japanese militarism as a matter of "self-defence". this is sheer deceitful talk. first of all, it is none other than the u.s. imperialists who threaten the independence and security of japan. but far from opposing u.s. imperialism, the japanese reactionaries are servilely devoted to it, thus bringing the wolves into their house.

second, following u.s. imperialism in its policy of aggression and war, the japanese reactionaries flagrantly regard the territories of other countries as their own spheres of influence and have strained themselves to make all-round political, economic and military expansion abroad. what kind of "self-defence" is this exclamation we always hold that any state in the world has the right to self-defence. however, the japanese reactionaries of today, docilely acting as the "gendarme in asia" of u.s. imperialism, have actively revived japanese militarism. hence, what sato and his ilk called "self-defence" is a sheer synonym for aggression.

the great leader chairman mao pointed out long ago: "with the abolition of the 'japan-u.s. security treaty' and u.s. military bases, the independence and peace of japan will be ensured."

chairman mao also points out that "japan is a great nation. it will certainly not allow u.s. imperialism to ride roughshod over it for long."

suffering from the aggression and enslavement by u.s. imperialism, the japanese people have keenly realized that the extension of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" system and the revival of japanese militarism can only lead japan once again to an abyss of catastrophe. only by abolishing the japan-u.s. "security treaty" system, driving out the u.s. aggressors and overthrowing the japanese militarist forces can the independence, democracy, peace, neutrality and

prosperity of japan be really realized. this is the only bright road for the japanese nation.

the daily awakening american people on their part will not tolerate u.s. imperialism using the japanese militarists in its preparations for a new war adventure in asia. at present, the revolutionary mass movement of the american people against the nixon government's expansion of its war of aggression in asia is surging vigorously, dealing powerful blows at u.s. imperialism.

today's asia is no longer that of the 1930's or 40's. the u.s.-japanese reactionaries' criminal undertaking of reviving japanese militarism and expanding aggression in asia is not only opposed by the japanese people, but is also being countered powerfully by the people of china, korea, indo-china and the rest of asia. the revolutionary storm which is sweeping the asian and pacific region is bound to thoroughly smash japanese militarism revived by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and the aggressive u.s.-japan military alliance exclamation

Smash US-Japanese Reactionaries' New Military Alliance

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

despite the strong opposition of the japanese people and the people in the rest of asia, the u.s. nixon administration and japan's sato government flagrantly decided to extend indefinitely the japan-u.s. "security treaty" which expired on june 22, this year. this is another serious step taken by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, who are bent on being hostile to the people of asia, to frantically push their policy of aggression and war in asia.

the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have turned the japan-u.s. "security treaty" into a still broader and more harmful military alliance. last november, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon and his number one lackey in asia and chieftain of the japanese reactionaries, eisaku sato, engineered a new u.s.-japanese military collusion in washington. the japan-u.s. joint communique made public by them not only decided on an "automatic extension" of the treaty but also revised it into a still more aggressive one. they included korea, china's taiwan province, indo-china and the strait of malacca in the sphere in which the japan-u.s. "security treaty" is applicable. the sphere of the treaty could even be further expanded by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries under the pretext of "common concern" for the "security" of any place. they engaged in the fraud of "reversion of okinawa" with the purpose of turning japan into a nuclear base of u.s. imperialism. with u.s. imperialist backing, japanese militarism repeatedly clamoured that the vast area from korea, china's taiwan province, indo-china to the strait of malacca is the "life-line" of japan which it would "defend". this laid bare the ambitious designs of japanese militarism to embark once again on the road of aggression and expansion with the help of the japan-u.s. "security treaty".

following the publication of the japan-u.s. joint communique, the japanese militarist forces represented by the reactionary sato government have been extremely arrogant. while intensifying

arms expansion and war preparation, it made repeated warlike clamours about japan's so-called "international privileges" in and "commitment" toward china's territory of taiwan in a vain attempt to prevent the chinese people from liberating their sacred territory of taiwan. it frenziedly blustered about dispatching troops to south korea to protect japan's so-called "rights and interests" there. recently the japanese militarist forces flagrantly supported u.s. imperialism in its expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china and strained themselves to peddle the peace fraud of u.s. imperialism by actively participating in the "asian conference" and the "ministerial meeting of the asian and pacific council" which rendered service to the expansion of the u.s. imperialist war of aggression in indo-china. the reactionary sato government is particularly eager to reactivate and squeeze itself into "the international control commission" so as to prepare the way for the dispatch of japanese troops abroad.

facts have proved that the notorious japan-u.s. "security treaty" is a treaty of aggressive military alliance spearheaded at the people of china, korea, indo-china and the other countries in asia. it is being used by the u.s.-japanese reactionaries to accelerate the militarization of japan and enslave and suppress the japanese people. u.s. imperialism has by means of this treaty turned japan into an advance post and a logistics base for aggressive wars in asia.

at present, japanese militarism is gravely threatening the security of asia and the world. it will once again push the japanese nation into an abyss of catastrophe. that is why the broad masses of the japanese working people and some far-sighted persons inside the liberal democratic party have risen to oppose the extension of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" and the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "make trouble, fail, make trouble again, fail again ... till their doom; that is the logic of the imperialists and all reactionaries the world over in dealing with the people's cause". the u.s. and japanese reactionaries will never go against this logic. the u.s. and japanese reactionaries intended to strengthen the u.s.-japan military collusion through the conclusion, revision and extension of the japan-u.s. "security treaty" in order to consolidate their reactionary rule in asia. however, history has been relentless. in face of the united strength of the asian people, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have failed time and again, lifting a rock only to drop it on their own feet. when u.s. imperialism unleashed the war of aggression against korea and dispatched troops to occupy china's territory of taiwan in 1950, it started to revive japanese militarism. this was followed by the illegal "peace treaty" signed between u.s. imperialism and the traitorous yoshida government of japan in september 1951 and by the japan-u.s. "security treaty". when u.s. imperialism was stepping up its aggression against indo-china, it revised together with the reactionary nobusuke kishi government the japan-u.s. "security treaty" in june 1960 to further strengthen the u.s.-japan aggressive military alliance. and now, when u.s. imperialism is expanding the war of aggression against indo-china, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries have again extended this treaty. everytime u.s. imperialism makes trouble in asia, it steps up its military collusion with the japanese reactionaries in a desperate struggle. however, all this can never save it from defeat, as was the case in the past.

US

Nixon Indicates More Savage Onslaught on American People As US Financial, Economic Crises Deepen

(NCNA-English - Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

as the u.s. financial and economic crises worsen from day to day, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon made an address on june 17 on the u.s. economic situation and his government's policy to cope with it, according to washington reports.

in his address nixon tried to paint the situation in rosy colours to pacify the people. but at the same time he had to admit that the u.s. economy had worsened gravely and indicated that he would step up the fleecing of the american working people by shifting the burden of the crises onto them.

since he flagrantly ordered the invasion of cambodia on april 30, u.s. imperialist chieftain nixon has been thrown into dismay by the stormy protest of the people at home and abroad while the u.s. ruling circles have been locked in bitter rows. u.s. imperialism is in the midst of an unprecedentedly serious political crisis. in these circumstances, nixon and other u.s. imperialist bosses came forward with statements one after another to defend the policy of aggression against cambodia and hoodwink the people in a vain attempt to tide over their difficulties. what after all has happened to the u.s. economy that made nixon find it necessary to make a speech exclusively dealing with the economic problem?

the plain truth is that under the pounding of the storm of financial and economic crises, the u.s. economic situation is deteriorating in an all-round way.

since the outbreak of the new economic crisis in the united states in the second half of last year, the real gross national product for the last quarter of 1969 and the first quarter of 1970 dropped successively, with the annual rate of decline in the first quarter of this year reaching 3 per cent. the situation of industrial production was even worse. in the ten months ending last may, a downward trend prevailed except in march when industrial production went up slightly. industrial production dropped by 0.8 per cent in may, the biggest in 10 months. production of business equipment has registered a marked fall of 6 per cent since last july.

unemployment has also risen sharply. the unemployment rate in may rose to 5 per cent of the labour force, or 4.1 million people were jobless, an increase of 1.3 million over the end of last year.

the developing economic crisis brought drastic declines to the profits of monopoly enterprises. in the first quarter of this year, corporate profits in the country went down by 6 per cent compared with the fourth quarter of last year and by 11 per cent compared with the corresponding period last year. corporate debts have been steadily on the increase. short-term liabilities of corporations have soared to more than 330 billion dollars while total liquid assets stand at about 70 billion dollars. in these circumstances, large numbers of medium and small enterprises have gone bankrupt. by may 21 this year, 4,325 firms declared bankrupt, or an average of 30 a day. this showed a drastic increase over last year.

a slump unprecedented since 1937 took place last may in the wall street stock market, new york, which serves as a "barometer" of the u.s. economy. compared with december 1968, which saw the highest stock prices, the slump totalled 260 billion u.s. dollars. this fully reflects the uneasiness of the monopoly capitalist class about the outcome of the u.s. imperialist invasion of cambodia and about the prospects of the u.s. economy.

in the meantime, the financial crisis has further deteriorated. the situation has become even worse since u.s. imperialism expanded its war of aggression in indo-china, which caused a further increase in military outlay. an article of the british journal "the sunday telegraph" revealed on may 17: "a 5 billion increase in (u.s.) defence spending due to a widening commitment in indo-china is a moderate estimate." nixon, who had boasted that a surplus would appear in the budget of this fiscal year ending june 30, admitted recently that instead, there will be a deficit of 1,800 million u.s. dollars. the deficit in the new fiscal year beginning july 1 will be even greater.

to patch up the financial gap, the nixon administration continued to issue currency and bonds unscrupulously, bringing about the most vicious inflation in the past century. prices have gone up vertically. the first five months of this year registered a 2.6 per cent rise in the prices of consumer goods, the biggest in the corresponding periods of the past twenty years. at the same time, federal bonds have been increasing continuously, reaching an unprecedented record of nearly 390 billion u.s. dollars. the balance of payments also continued to deteriorate, with deficits as much as 1,730 million u.s. dollars in the first quarter of this year.

caught between the financial and economic crises, nixon admitted dismally at the beginning of his speech that "unemployment has increased; the price index continues to rise; profits have gone down; the stock market has declined; interest rates are too high." he put forward three measures allegedly "to speed up the fight against inflation": formation of a "national commission on productivity"; a "periodic inflation alert" to be prepared by the council of economic advisers; and establishment of a "regulations and purchasing review board". he said that he intended to focus attention "on the need for increased productivity", and called for "restraint" among the workers on wage increases. in other words, the workers will be squeezed harder, compelled to raise productivity and forbidden to demand wage increases. that is to say, nixon is trying to shift the crises onto the american working people and intensify the onslaught on them.

nixon's speech demonstrates that u.s. imperialism, beset with difficulties at home and abroad, is at a loss of what to do. these measures, instead of extricating u.s. imperialism from its predicament, will only aggravate the class contradictions in the united states, precipitate a fiercer storm of revolution of the american people, make the flames of revolution rage more furiously and accelerate the doom of u.s. imperialism.

American People of Various Strata Oppose Nixon Administration's Aggression in Indo-China, Suppression at Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

the american people's revolutionary mass movement against the nixon administration's expansion of war of aggression in indo-china and fascist suppression at home is developing in depth, according to reports reaching here. ever more broader sections of people have thrown themselves into this great revolutionary struggle in various forms.

on college and university campuses at various places of the united states, students turned commencement exercises into gatherings in protest against the nixon administration's war of aggression in indo-china. students put up slogans and protest symbols at ceremonies and waged struggle in various forms. some took over the rostrum to make protest speeches. walkouts were staged to protest against speakers of college authorities. at columbia university, about 1,000 graduates and students walked out when the university president was speaking, to denounce the u.s. war of aggression in indo-china. at commencement exercises, graduates at the university of massachusetts, georgetown university and vasser college decorated their caps and gowns with symbolic signs denouncing the war of aggression. seniors at yale university, oberlin college and on many other u.s. campuses refused to wear the traditional cap and gown in protest against the expansion of u.s. war of aggression and the slaughtering of the demonstrating students. as a result of students' protest and boycott, commencement ceremonies were cancelled at a number of institutions including the university of california and boston university. as a strong feeling of protest prevailed generally at colleges and universities, top officials of the nixon administration, contrary to the usual practice, dare not attend and address graduation exercises. u.s. bourgeois journals commented: "war dissent alters nature of u.s. graduation exercises", "on campus after campus, the mood is one of protest", and "commencement time -- bitter protests to the end".

students have continued to hold protest rallies. when u.s. vice-president agnew attended a dinner party in detroit recently, several hundred local youth staged a protest demonstration outside the dinner hall. they carried picket signs reminding people of the fascist atrocities committed by the u.s. ruling circles in killing demonstrators at kent state university, at augusta, and at jackson state college.

american workers have broken through the control of scab unions and unfolded struggles. 2,000 workers at a ford assembly plant in chicago held a protest strike recently. in detroit, over 30,000 workers took part in a strike against u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia. as a result, 20 plants in the city were closed for a day.

meanwhile, artists, medical workers, film workers, lawyers, clergymen and newspaper editorial employees have continued to hold protest activities on various occasions. to protest against the nixon administration's expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china, a group of painters refused to put their works on display in the u.s. pavilion at an international exhibition in venice, italy, due to open soon. over 2,000 new york artists, art students and teachers and art gallery workers at a meeting protested against u.s. imperialism's invasion of cambodia. about 1,000 nurses and nursing students and a group of clergymen demonstrated seperately in new york

city. at noon on june 15, a priest and a group of protesters against the war of aggression walked inside the u.s. defence department to manifest their protest. on june 17, hundreds of film workers held a protest rally in new york. the participants carried many placards inscribed with "we protest against the u.s. interference in southeast asia exclamation" and other slogans. earlier, an advertisement endorsed by more than 100 newspaper editorial employees in new york city was carried in a new york paper, condemning the u.s. government for its aggression in indo-china.

under the pounding and impact of the raging powerful american people's revolutionary mass movement against the war of aggression and fascist suppression, the u.s. government employees' discontent with the ruling circles is growing. many of them angrily tendered their resignations in protest against the nixon administration's intensified reactionary policies. a member of the morris county draft board said, "i am no longer able to take part in the drafting of young men ... to participate in the fighting in cambodia and vietnam."

the uninterrupted rise in the heroic struggle of the broad masses of the american people against the nixon administration's reactionary policies of widening the war of aggression abroad and suppressing the people at home fully demonstrates their increasingly strong revolutionary spirit. persevering in struggle, the american people are bound to overthrow the fascist rule of the u.s. ruling circles.

US Nuclear-Weapons Test Site Workers Persevere in Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

workers at the u.s. nuclear-weapons test site in nevada have persevered in their strike for three weeks, dealing a new blow to the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war, according to a washington report.

part of the workers at the nevada test site walked out on june 2. by june 18 large numbers of workers joined the ranks of strikers.

nevada is one of the main test sites for u.s. nuclear-weapons. the strike has greatly affected u.s. imperialism's nuclear-weapons tests. the u.s. atomic energy commission admitted that two tests have been postponed because of the strike and "quite a few test shots will be delayed" if the strike continues.

17,000 US Coal Miners on Strike

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 23, 1970)

more than 17,000 coal miners in three u.s. states, sweeping aside scab union obstructions, walked out yesterday in protest against the ruthless exploitation by monopoly capital, according to a washington report.

taking part in the strike were 8,000 coal miners in western pennsylvania, 7,000 in west virginia and 2,000 in eastern ohio.

the working conditions of the american coal miners are very poor, without the slightest safety precautions. at a serious coal mine explosion in west virginia in november, 1968, 78 miners were buried alive in a coal pit after its entrance was blocked under the inhuman order of the monopoly capitalists. in 1969, one in every 300 miners working underground in west virginia coal mines was killed in accident, and one in every ten was injured. life is utterly miserable for the widows of miners and their children as well as disabled coal miners.

the present coal miners' strike was held to press for better living conditions for the widows of miners and their children as well as disabled coal miners. it has won warm support from the broad masses of miners and their families. in west virginia, women and children joined the miners' pickets.

at present coal is in short supply in the united states. the strike by large numbers of coal miners will greatly affect the u.s. monopolist economy.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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INDOCTRINATION OF MONGOLS

Red Sun Shines Upon Mongolian Tents

- Advanced deeds of poor and lower-middle herdsmen of Ulanchap Meng of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 18, 1970)

> Living study and living application of Mao thought has helped poor and lower-middle herdsmen of Ulanchap League of Inner Mongolia overcome the problem of shortage of water in the grasslands, enabling them to develop and expand their livestock breeding.--SCMP Ed.

As a result of the tempering in the fighting of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the mass movement of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought among the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of various nationalities of Ulanchap Meng of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region on the northern frontier of the Motherland is in an unprecedented upsurge. There is a vigorous revolutionary atmosphere everywhere in the vast grasslands.

New Foolish Old Men of the Grasslands

Guided by Chairman Mao's great strategic guideline, "Prepare for war, prepare for natural disaster, and do everything for the people, Pai-yin-hsi-le Brigade of Szutzuwang Banner, like the hundreds of pastoral brigades in the grasslands in the whole Meng, is leaping forward with amazing speed. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen have dug more than 60 wells in a large tract of waterless, dry grassland and dammed an underground stream, thus irrigating a large tract of pasture land and fodder base and quickly changing the past backward aspect of depending on heaven for livestock breeding. This year the animals of the brigade are fat and strong. They number more than 24,000 head, which is double that of 1966 and more than ten times that of 1949.

The fight to transform the waterless grassland on a large scale in the brigade began in 1966 by riding on the powerful east wind of the great proletarian cultural revolution. Before the liberation Pai-yin-hsi-le was a picture of misery in which "princes and herd owners thought little of their wine and meat while the poverty-ridden herdsmen starved." Under the close concern of the great leader Chairman Mao after the liberation, production and the life of the masses of the brigade improved greatly compared with pre-liberation times.

However, as a result of the vigorous pushing of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in the pastoral areas by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Inner Mongolia, development of the grasslands was hampered, a very large part of the waterless grasslands was never developed and exploited, and further development of livestock breeding was adversely affected.

In the tempestuous great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of various nationalities, holding high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism, ruthlessly exposed and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line vigorously promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Inner Mongolia. Vowing to emulate the Foolish Old Man who removed a mountain, they resolved to thoroughly change the appearance of the waterless grasslands of the brigade and support socialist construction in the Motherland and world revolution with still greater achievements in production and construction.

Taking the lead, hoary-headed poor herdsman Pa Mao set up a family Mao Tse-tung's thought study class in which the three generations of the family studied the "three constantly read articles" and, taking the Foolish Old Man as an example, dug native-type wells in the grassland, raising the curtain on the fight to change the waterless grassland. "Depend not on heaven or earth, but only on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung for guidance." That was the slogan put forward by old man Pa Mao at the time. The whole family, including the old and the young, emulated the feat of the Foolish Old Man and, after fighting hard for nine days, finally succeeded in opening a well.

With water in the waterless grassland, people were even more confident in the fight against heaven and earth. All the poor and lower-middle herdsmen of the brigade, moved by the action of old man Pa Mao, actively entered the battle to transform the waterless grasslands. They linked the transformation of the waterless grasslands with the building of the socialist Motherland and support for world revolution, and as a result they were filled with revolutionary heroism and their enthusiasm rose as they worked. In rainy days they were wet all through, and when it snowed they were silvery white. But the harder the circumstances, their revolutionary will became stronger.

When building work was busy, they got up and went to work before dawn and came home after dark. On one occasion there were three landslides in succession when a large well was being dug. Seeing that some of the brigade

members began to be afraid of the difficulty, old man Pa Mao studied Chairman Mao's teachings by the side of the well together with them. This greatly increased their strength and they successfully dug the large well.

When developing a piece of waterless grassland known as San T'an Pasture this year, they met with even more difficulties. The water table here was low, and all the wells sunk here were dry. Should they go on digging, or give it up as a futile job? A violent struggle took place in the minds of them all. At that moment a piece of big happy news came--the successful launching of our first man-made earth satellite. Elated, the masses redoubled their effort, declaring that they would never give up before reaching water. Finally they succeeded in digging a deep well from which water rose bubbling. The people leaped with joy and cried eagerly, "Long live Chairman Mao! A long, long life to him!"

Ceaselessly Earn New Merits for the Revolution

On January 13, 1968, in Darhan Mu-ming Joint Banner, 60-year old woman O-erh-tun-ch'i-ch'i-ko and her daughter Wu Kuei-ying, relying on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung, braving the wind and snow-storm and fighting against the cold courageously for one day and one night in a violent wind- and snow-storm, successfully protected the collectively owned flock of sheep. In the fighting, O-erh-tun-ch'i-ch'i-ko was seriously injured and was disabled. Wu Kuei-ying, too, suffered from frost-bite in several places.

However, O-erh-tun-ch'i-ch'i-ko was spiritually full of fight though physically disabled. She often said, "It was Chairman Mao who gave me my second life. So long as I can still breathe, I will work for the revolution." Through participation in the violent struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines in the great proletarian cultural revolution, old woman O-erh-tun-ch'i-ch'i-ko deeply realized that closely following Chairman Mao meant victory. Every time one of Chairman Mao's latest directives came over from the radio, the old woman immediately called her family together and, seated around the radio, they would listen carefully, take down the directive, and study it repeatedly until Chairman Mao's words were firmly implanted in their minds. She also specially kept a small mule cart which she drove from one Mongolian tent to another bringing Chairman Mao's directives to the hearts of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle herdsmen.

"We must ceaselessly earn new merit for the revolution." This is what O-erh-tun-ch'i-ch'i-ko often say as an encouragement to her family. After tempering by the great proletarian cultural revolution, the heart of her daughter Wu Kuei-ying is redder than ever and her revolutionary will is stronger than ever. She has been elected by the masses as a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the commune and a member of the leadership squad of the brigade. The son and daughter-in-law of the old woman love the collective ardently and are devoted to the revolution and the people.

Old woman O-erh-tun-ch'i-ch'i-ko also sets an example for her whole family. One day she noticed that some wool shed by the sheep waved in the wind in the collective-owned pasture and sheep pen. This wool would soon

be lost. She thought: "Every bit of this wool picked up would be a bit of contribution to socialist construction." Accordingly she took a bag with her to the pasture and the sheep pen, and there picked up the stray wool bit by bit, adding to the collective wealth a little at a time.

At day time, her son went out early with the flock of sheep to graze. She would patiently direct her daughter-in-law and daughter to care for the lambs. At night, the women kept watch over the flock of sheep in the bitter cold. Very often they were kept busy all night. A newly born lamb might not know its own mother and could not get her to suckle it. The old woman would take it in her arms so as to let it feed at its mother's breast. Afraid that the lambs might suffer from the cold, she would take them home with her and cover them with her own Mongolian gown. She saved the surplus milk from the mother sheep so that she might give it to twin lambs whose mother might not produce enough milk for them.

Old woman O-erh-tun-ch'i-ch'i-ko often said: "Chairman Mao directs us to 'prepare for war, prepare for bad years, and do everything for the people.' We must not be afraid of hardship or tiring work, but must respond to Chairman Mao's great call with practical action." Last year the old woman's family delivered the most wool to the brigade. This spring the flock of collective-owned sheep in the family's care was the best cared for flock. Thus the family made new contribution to socialist construction.

Good Leader with Red Heart and Firm Resolve

Through the fighting tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution and under the nourishment of the sun and rain of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a large number of outstanding cadres of national minorities are growing vigorously in the tempest of class struggle in the grasslands of Ulanchap Meng.

Kung Pu, a Communist and chairman of the revolutionary committee of Pai-yin-hua Brigade, Szu-tzu-wang Banner, who is praised by the local poor and lower-middle herdsmen as a "good leader with red heart and firm resolve," is an outstanding cadre of the national minority. Since he took up leadership work of the brigade in 1958, he has been linked heart-to-heart with the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. He is always the first to suffer hardship and the last to enjoy comfort among them, and dedicates everything he has to the revolutionary cause. He often said: "We cadres must be the first of the masses to make revolution and carry out production, but must not enjoy any privilege in everyday life." With model action of whole-hearted devotion to public interests, he has set an example for the masses.

A good cadre of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen is always a thorn in the flesh of the class enemy. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a small handful of class enemies frenziedly fanned up bourgeois factionalism and directed the spearhead of attack at Kung Pu, a good cadre of the poor and lower-middle herdsmen. In those days Kung Pu studied

Chairman Mao's works harder than ever. He again and again studied Chairman Mao's great teaching, "We should trust the masses, and we should trust the Party." The more he studied the more enlightened his mind and the brighter his vision became. He realized that the masses criticized him because they wanted to help him serve the people better, and that the small handful of class enemies who hoped to fish in muddied waters would never escape punishment by the revolutionary masses. He stood together with the broad masses from beginning to end.

One day more than 20 camels of the brigade ran away and were lost. Greatly worried, Kung Pu cried: "I'll find the camels and bring them back!" With that he jumped on his horse and went away at a gallop. After riding on horseback for several days, he finally found the lost camels several hundred li away and brought them back to the brigade. The poor and lower-middle herdsmen said, "Kung Pu has a red heart like fire and firm resolve like steel. He is truly the good leader of our brigade!"

After he was elected chairman of the revolutionary committee of the brigade by the revolutionary masses, he constantly bore in mind Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The system of having cadres take part in productive labor must be firmly upheld." He was a cadre and at the same time a groom in charge of horses. There was a stream in the pasture where he took the horses to graze, and he could drive the horses there to drink water. However, he was afraid that driving the horses a long distance to the stream everyday would tire them. So he insisted on carrying 700-800 pails of water from a well to a nearby tank everyday where the horses could drink.

The horses became stronger and stouter everyday, but Kung Pu became thinner and thinner. There were cataracts in his eyes and his backache became very serious. Members of the brigade, worried at his condition, decided to let him take a rest for some time. They said to him, "You must do something about your eyes and back." Kung Pu, however, firmly refused to take a rest, but said laughingly, "With Chairman Mao showing the way, my eyes will be bright. With the support of the masses, my back will be straight."

With the cadres full of enthusiasm, the masses are in high fighting spirits. Since the past few years Pai-yin-hua Brigade has undergone great changes. This year the total number of livestock of the whole brigade exceeds 17,000 head, or double that of 1967 and four times that of 1958, the year of the big leap forward. Together with the cadres and members of the whole brigade, Kung Pu decides to make the victory a new starting point and leap forward at greater speed to win still greater victories!

(NCNA Correspondent)

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KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY

People of Asia, Unite and Drive US Aggressors Out of Asia!

-- editorial by Jen-min Jih-pao, Hung-ch'i, Chieh-fang Chün Pao

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1970)

"people of asia, unite and drive the u.s. aggressors out of asia exclamation" is the title of a joint editorial dated june 25 by the "people's daily", the journal "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" marking the 20th anniversary of korea's war for the liberation of the fatherland and denouncing u.s. imperialism's forcible occupation of china's territory of taiwan. the full text follows:

on june 25 twenty years ago u.s. imperialism brazenly launched a war of aggression against korea, and two days later it occupied by force china's sacred territory taiwan province. this is an unpardonable crime perpetrated by u.s. imperialism against the people of korea, china and the rest of asia; it constitutes a most despicable page in the criminal history of u.s. aggression in asia. today, with infinite hatred for the u.s. aggressors, the 700 million chinese people and the fraternal korean people wrathfully denounce u.s. imperialism for its barbarous aggression against korea and china's territory of taiwan.

the korean war was another serious trial of strength between the revolutionary forces and the counter-revolutionary forces in the world following the victory of the chinese revolution. led by their great leader chairman mao, the chinese people had completely driven the u.s. forces of aggression out of the chinese mainland. but u.s. imperialism was not reconciled to its defeat; it started its war of aggression against korea the year after the founding of new china. led by the korean workers' party headed by their great leader comrade kim il sung, the korean people rose valiantly to resist the u.s. aggressors in a great war of liberation of the fatherland. the chinese people sent their volunteers to fight shoulder to shoulder with the korean people against their common enemy. fighting courageously and tenaciously, the korean and chinese people defeated the armed aggression by u.s. imperialism, the reputed number one "power", and its accomplices. this was a fiasco for u.s. imperialism in its history. the defeat in china and in korea was a turning point in the development of u.s. imperialism; it marked the fall of u.s. imperialism from its zenith and the beginning of its slide downhill.

the great victory of the korean and chinese people's war of resistance against u.s. aggression has further excoriated the paper tiger of u.s. imperialism and exploded the myth of its so-called invincibility, and has tremendously encouraged the oppressed nations and people of asia and the whole world in their struggle for liberation.

our great leader chairman mao points out in his solemn statement in support of the struggle of the people of the world against u.s. imperialism: "(boldface begins) ever since world war ii, u.s. imperialism and its followers have been continuously

launching wars of aggression and the people in various countries have been continuously waging revolutionary wars to defeat the aggressors. (boldface ends)" such is the post-war history as well as the present-day reality of asia. u.s. imperialism has not learned nor can it learn the historical lesson of its disastrous defeat in the war of aggression against korea. it has been continuously starting war adventures and frantically carrying out aggression everywhere. but none of its attempts to hit back and desperate struggles can help u.s. imperialism escape the law of history which determines that it will be continuously defeated by the revolutionary people till its doom.

u.s. imperialism has never stopped its activities of aggression against korea since the korean armistice. it has kept large numbers of aggressor troops in south korea and turned it into a colony and military base. it has goaded the south korean puppet clique to supply cannon-fodder for its war of aggression against indo-china. it has not only made desperate efforts to obstruct the re-unification of korea in a vain attempt to perpetuate its occupation of south korea, but has continuously intensified its military provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea in an attempt to seize an opportunity to start a new war of aggression. the heroic korean people have waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the u.s. aggressors and dealt hard blows at u.s. robbers invading from land, sea and air.

as comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, points out: "(boldface begins) our people ... are keeping up a tenacious struggle to be fully prepared to crush any surprise attack by u.s. imperialism and its stooges and their manoeuvres for the provocation of a new war, and to accelerate socialist construction and the unification of the fatherland under the leadership of our party (boldface ends)." if u.s. imperialism dares to invade the democratic people's republic of korea again, what awaits it can only be a still heavier defeat than that of its previous war of aggression against korea.

to date u.s. imperialism still occupies our territory taiwan province and uses it as a springboard for attacking the chinese mainland. the u.s. aggressors have stationed large numbers of ground, naval and air forces in taiwan and the taiwan straits, dotted the island with military bases and military installations, frequently sent warships and planes to intrude into china's territorial waters and air space and instigated the chiang kai-shek gang to harass coastal areas of the chinese mainland. at the same time, u.s. imperialism has been stepping up its efforts to engineer "two chinas" and plot for an "independent taiwan", in a vain attempt to perpetuate its occupation of china's territory taiwan province. we warn u.s. imperialism: taiwan province is an inalienable part of china's territory. u.s. imperialism must get out of taiwan and the taiwan straits. the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan. no one on earth can prevent us from doing this exclamation

while occupying south korea and china's territory taiwan, u.s. imperialism has sent large numbers of aggressor troops to invade indo-china. unable to win in its war of aggression in viet nam and laos, it has now spread war flames from viet nam and laos to cambodia, and even tried to extend the war to the rest of southeast asia, in defiance of strong opposition on the part of the american people and angry condemnation by people throughout the world. by frenziedly expanding their war of aggression in indo-china, the u.s. aggressors have plunged into the ring of flames of people's war waged by the three indo-chinese peoples and have been badly burned.

the people of asian countries must keep particular vigilance over the fact that u.s. imperialism is hastily employing japanese militarism as the "gendarme in asia" to press ahead with its criminal plot of "using asians to fight asians". japanese militarism has been revived with the backing of u.s. imperialism. it is stepping up arms expansion and war preparations and making active preparations for sending its troops overseas. it has rendered direct service to u.s. imperialism in expanding the war in indo-china, has tried in every way to join u.s. imperialism in its armed provocations against korea, and has openly stretched its talons of aggression into south korea and china's territory taiwan province. in "automatically prolonging" the japan-u.s. "security treaty", it has enlarged the scope covered by the aggressive u.s.-japan military alliance. japanese militarism, which once brought disasters to the people of japan and other asian countries, has again embarked on the road of aggression against asia and of war preparations. the people of japan and other asian countries will absolutely not tolerate it. if the japanese militarists, in a vain attempt to renew their old dream of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere", are bent on tailing after u.s. imperialism in pursuing policies of aggression and war, they are bound to be badly battered by the powerful revolutionary forces of the people of japan and other asian countries and will meet with still heavier punishment. in west asia, u.s. imperialism is using israeli zionism as its tool of aggression against the arab world. since it instigated israel to launch a war of aggression against arab countries three years ago, u.s. imperialism has kept up unbridled military provocations and armed aggression against them. recently, it engineered the bloody repression of the palestinian guerrillas and people by the reactionary pro-u.s. forces in jordan, in a futile attempt to wipe out the armed forces of the palestinian people. but this vicious scheme of u.s. imperialism was frustrated by the palestinian people and the people of other arab countries.

at a time when the people of asian countries are strengthening their unity in a fierce struggle against u.s. imperialism, there are certain persons who are collaborating with u.s. imperialism in evil doings, fraternizing with the japanese reactionaries and even maintaining dirty relations with lon nol and his like. they are in mortal fear of the asian people's revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and are doing their utmost to restrict, control and repress it so as to serve u.s. imperialism in its vain effort to stamp out the revolutionary flames of the asian people. like u.s. imperialism, these persons are playing the role of teachers by negative example.

today, the situation is developing more and more in favour of the revolutionary people and to the disadvantage of u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs. the flames of revolutionary armed struggles are raging in southeast asia. the people of cambodia, laos and viet nam have won one victory after another in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. across the vast expanse of asia, revolution is surging violently, the people are striding ahead and the anti-u.s. united front is broadening rapidly. the revolutionary situation in asia is better than ever.

u.s. imperialism is still hanging on to many places in asia and refuses to leave. but that will not do. its aggression, plunder and massacre of asian people not only have encountered the resistance of the people in asia, but are being opposed by the people in the united states. the white and black

people and indians in the united states are awakening. they firmly oppose the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war and demand that the nixon government withdraw its aggressor forces from abroad. the people of all countries in asia are confronted with this historical task: unite closely, support and assist each other, and wage a fierce and protracted struggle against their common enemy, u.s. imperialism, and drive the u.s. aggressors out of asia and the west pacific exclamation

china and korea are fraternal neighbours linked by mountains and rivers and closely related to each other like lips and teeth. the people of our two countries have supported each other and fought together in protracted struggles against japanese imperialism and u.s. imperialism. the revolutionary friendship cemented in blood between the people of china and korea has stood the test of storms. the chinese people highly admire the brilliant victories won by the korean people in the great struggles to defend and build up their fatherland under the leadership of the korean workers' party. today, in the face of the new threats of aggression and war by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the chinese people will remain firmly united with the fraternal korean people and fight and win victory together with them.

the chinese people firmly support the korean people in their struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the re-unification of their fatherland, firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors, and firmly support the japanese people, the american people and the people of all asian countries in their struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. the chinese people are determined to fight shoulder to shoulder with the people of asia and the whole world to defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs and carry the struggle through to the end exclamation

TRADITIONAL MEDICINE

Southwest China Province Undertakes Mass Campaign for Use of Traditional Chinese Medicinal Herbs

(NCNA-English Kunming, Jun. 24, 1970)

a mass campaign to gather, grow, process and use traditional chinese medicinal herbs is under way throughout yunnan province, southwest china. this is a determined effort made by the revolutionary committees at all levels to implement chairman mao's great teachings "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people" and "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas." over 80 per cent of the co-operative health service stations throughout the province now use such herbs to treat and prevent diseases. the co-operative health service system has been consolidated and developed. medical and health work in the province has been vastly improved.

the yunnan plateau abounds in medicinal herbs of the frigid, temperate and tropical zones. in line with the concern for health work of the great leader chairman mao, health centres at the basic level were set up widely in yunnan, china's southwest frontier. they achieved fine results by mobilizing the masses to collect medicinal herbs. they provide year-round service in treating and preventing diseases. however, they were drastically slashed back on account of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on health and medical work pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in yunnan.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary people and medical workers in yunnan scathingly criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on medical and health work. responding to chairman mao's great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", they instituted a co-operative health service system under the leadership of the revolutionary committees at all levels. a mass campaign was launched involving hundreds of thousands of people of various nationalities who regularly take part in collecting and processing medicinal herbs. mao tsetung thought study classes relating to this work were run by the revolutionary committees at and above the county level, widely publicizing chairman mao's brilliant instructions on medical and health work. in addition, "red doctor training classes" attended by cadres, veteran peasants, students and "barefoot doctors" were conducted to train a contingent of practitioners in the use of medicinal herbs, with "barefoot doctors" as the backbone.

the co-operative health service stations, displaying the spirit of self-reliance, made energetic efforts to set up workshops to process medicinal herbs by indigenous methods. incomplete statistics show that the province now has more than 2,000 such workshops run by the production brigades or communes. they are inexpensive to set up, go into operation quickly and turn out low-priced medicine. making use of local prescriptions, they produce drugs which are effective in curing diseases common in the locality. now they all make from dozens to one hundred kinds of pills, tablets, ointments, powders and tinctures.

thanks to the mass campaign to collect and process medicinal herbs, more and more families have a supply of medicine for ready use. mass efforts to prevent and treat

diseases have been facilitated. the newly instituted co-operative health service, which is run on socialist principles, has been consolidated. in the ten months since they set up a co-operative health service station and launched a drive to collect medicinal herbs, more than 80 per cent of the poor and lower-middle peasants of a production team of the hungwei commune in hsuang chiang county, a team whose members live scattered on the mountain and in the valley, have learned to use prescriptions based on medicinal herbs, in some cases very effectively. as a result, in most cases indispositions can be dealt with at home and common and recurrent diseases cured in the village.

COAL PRODUCTION

Many Chinese Coal Mines Outstrip Production Plans for First Half of 1970

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1970)

revolutionary coal miners in many places of china have firmly grasped revolution and promoted production and overfulfilled their coal production plans for the first half of the year under the guidance of our great leader chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

miners of the well-known chiaotso coal mine in honan province, central china, carried out chairman mao's teachings on increasing production and practising economy in a deep-going and sustained way and fulfilled their production quota for the first six months of the year 15 days ahead of schedule, with better quality and at much lower cost.

when the miners met their 1969 plan ahead of time last year, they were assigned a greater task for 1970. the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in the mine set up mao tsetung thought study classes for workers, cadres and technicians. they thoroughly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the coal industry and their fallacy that "the output of old coal pits must drop". at the same time, the miners kept tapping the production potential, worked out new measures to increase output and brought the socialist revolutionary emulation drive to a new high. this enabled the 50-year-old mine to keep producing more without additional funds, equipment or personnel. it is making new contributions to the socialist construction of the country.

anhwei province in east china fulfilled its semi-annual plan in early june. coal output was 8.9 per cent more than that in the same period of last year, with much better quality and a drop in production cost and need for mine props.

the hsiensan mine, a large modern coal pit of the famous huainan colliery in anhwei, fulfilled its plan 40 days ahead of schedule. following chairman mao's teaching that politics is the commander, the soul in everything, the hsiensan mine's revolutionary committee has taken firm hold of the

revolutionization of people's thinking. this has given great impetus to both revolution and production. by leading the revolutionary masses in roundly criticizing liu shao-chi's revisionist trash such as "work in command", "technique first" and "material incentives", it has helped the miners raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. members of a mechanized mining group have fostered the concept of mining for the revolution through their living study and application of the three constantly read articles. they made technical innovations and through their collective wisdom devised a magnetic induction generator of advanced standards. this enabled them to stream-line the underground work processes, not only raising efficiency 11 times but ensuring safety in production. the mine's bourgeois technical "authorities" once alleged that the recovery rate in hydraulic mining would not exceed 70 per cent, but the workers, following chairman mao's great teaching "do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind" and bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, improved the technological processes and raised the recovery rate to 89 per cent, setting a new record.

following chairman mao's great teaching "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", the revolutionary committee of the hsuchou mining administration in kiangsu province of east china, helped by the people's liberation army personnel supporting the left, made vigorous efforts to grasp revolution and promote production. as a result, the coal mines under the administration as a whole topped the half-year production plan fortysix days ahead of schedule. at the beginning of this year, the coal miners conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. with the whole world in mind while working in the pits, the miners were resolved to produce more coal and make a greater contribution to humanity. they fulfilled the quota for the first quarter of this year 26 days ahead of schedule. they set a new record in daily output, which was 30 per cent higher than the previous record.

in line with chairman mao's great principles "self-reliance" and "hard struggle", the miners, revolutionary cadres and revolutionary technicians of the "august first" colliery under the tsaochuang mining administration in shantung province, east china, outstripped the state target for coal production for the first six months sixtyfour days ahead of time. this colliery is worked by hydraulic method. the pressure in the past was sixty kilograms, which was not sufficient for working seams of hard coal. the revolutionary miners followed chairman mao's great teaching "break down foreign conventions and follow our own road in developing industry" and subjected to withering criticism the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace advocated by liu shao-chi. going all out to make technical innovations, they almost doubled the pressure and greatly raised efficiency. with the lofty aim of winning honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland, they launched a socialist revolutionary emulation drive among the work teams. with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, they outstripped the daily quota record seven times in quick succession within four months.

breaking with the conservative notion "there is no room for a further increase in production" advocated by some persons, the miners on the ankanchen coalfield in kansu province, northwest china, reached the production quota for the first six months thirtythree days ahead of time. coal production

was 46 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of last year and the consumption of major materials was the lowest. some people who had been influenced by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for running enterprises thought that the old shihmenkou mine was almost worked out. after studying the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated personally by chairman mao, the miners emancipated their minds and took up the question of the old mine. they revived galleries which had been abandoned and found new deposits of coal which could be worked for years. since april the monthly output has exceeded the designed capacity by over 52 per cent.

the coal mining industry in kirin province, northeast china, has exceeded its january-june plan for production and tunnelling. on coalfields under the liaoyuan mining administration, which had high outputs in the past few years, coal production has continued to rise steadily in the first half of this year. the miners' revolutionary enthusiasm is brought into full play after criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND LIBYA

Libyan People Angrily Drive Away God of Plague

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1970)

following is an article by hung chung-tung entitled "the libyan people angrily drive away the god of plague":

through protracted and valiant struggle of the libyan people, libya has recently recovered the wheelus air base set up by u.s. imperialism on her territory for as long as 25 ytars. waving their iron fists, the libyan people have driven away u.s. imperialism, the war god of plague, amidst angry shouts: "down with imperialism and zionism exclamation" and "no foreign bases forever exclamation independence forever exclamation" this is another grand victory won by the libyan people and the arab people in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon and his like have always pretended to be "friends" of the arab people, and termed aggression as bringing "friendship" and "peace" to the arab countries. it was at the wheelus air base where u.s. imperialism had trained a large number of israeli air pirates to make frenzied air-raids on peaceful cities and towns of the arab countries. it was also at this air base where u.s. imperialism had trained u.s. air pirates in groups to carry out wanton raids on and slaughter the vietnamese people and trained air pirates of the aggressive nato bloc to cruelly suppress the african people's struggle for national liberation. making use of this base u.s. imperialism had trampled underfoot at will the libyan territory and sovereignty. the wheelus air base was a dagger thrust by u.s. imperialism into the heart of libya and a bridge-head for u.s. aggression and interference in the arab countries. u.s. imperialism, soaked in every pore with people's blood, had committed towering crimes at the wheelus air base.

the numerous crimes committed by u.s. imperialism at the wheelus air base had aroused strong opposition from the libyan people. to defend state sovereignty and national dignity, the libyan people, in defiance of arrest, imprisonment and slaughter by u.s. imperialism and its hired traitors, had unhesitatingly taken to the street time and again for anti-u.s. demonstrations. especially after the overthrow of the feudal rule of the monarchy, the libyan people, together with the new libyan government, launched a massive anti-u.s. movement on a larger scale and smashed one after another u.s. imperialism's plots to hang on in libya. in the course of the struggle, the libyan people had all along gained enormous support from the arab people and the revolutionary people of the world. under the strong pressure of the libyan people and the unanimous condemnation by the world's people, u.s. imperialism was compelled to evacuate all its troops from libya gloomily.

our great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle."

the victory of the libyan people in their anti-u.s. struggle has fully testified to the absolute correctness of this wise thesis of chairman mao's. all nations and peoples subjected to u.s. imperialist aggression, control, intervention or bullying are sure to drive out u.s. imperialism, the war god of plague, if only they dare to struggle, strengthen their unity and fear no difficulties.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Leaves Pyongyang for Peking

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 24, 1970)

the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with pak sung chul, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of the korean cabinet, as its leader and kim joong rin, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the party central committee, as its deputy-leader left here by special plane for peking this morning.

at the invitation of the chinese government, the d.p.r.k. delegation is to join the chinese people in their activities to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the korean war for the liberation of the fatherland and to denounce u.s. imperialism's crime of forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan.

members of the korean delegation are han ik soo, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; yang hyung sup, member of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and minister of higher education; and hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kim kwang hyup, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet; li jong ok, memoer of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet; suh chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretary of the party central committee; kang ryang wook, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; huh dam, first vice-minister, and kwun heui kyung, vice-minister, of foreign affairs; directors of departments concerned of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; generals of the korean people's army; and responsible members of departments concerned.

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan, diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, and representatives of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission, were also present at the airport.

Delegation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea with Comrade Pak Sung Chul as Head and Comrade Kim Joong Rin as Deputy Head Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English - Peking, Jun. 24, 1970)

a delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with pak sung chul, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party, vice-premier of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, as its head and kim joong rin, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, as its deputy head arrived in peking by special plane this morning. the delegation was accorded a very warm welcome by more than 4,000 revolutionary people at the peking airport.

the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea has come at the invitation of the chinese government to attend activities held by the chinese people to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the korean war for the liberation of the fatherland and to condemn the crimes of u.s. imperialism in forcibly occupying china's territory taiwan.

the members of the delegation are: han ik soo, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army; yang hyung sup, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and minister of higher education; and hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china.

peking airport today was a scene of revolutionary unity and militant friendship between the people of china and korea. huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung stood high at the airport, which flew the national flags of china and korea.

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, were at the airport to give a warm welcome to the close comrades-in-arms from the forefront of anti-u.s. struggle.

displaying the chinese people's profound proletarian internationalist feelings for the korean people, the revolutionary masses gathered at the airport to greet the envoys of the fraternal korean people with red banners and huge streamers inscribed in chinese and korean "warm welcome to the korean delegation", "long live the militant friendship between the chinese and korean peoples," and other slogans. they repeatedly shouted slogans voicing firm support for the korean people's just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland and expressing

the chinese people's determination to liberate taiwan.

as pak sung chul, kim joong rin and the other korean comrades alighted from the plane, chou en-lai, li hsien-nien, wu fa-hsien, kuo mo-jo and other comrades went forward and warmly shook hands with them. at this time, the airport resounded with cheers of "long live chairman mao exclamation" and "long live comrade kim il sung exclamation"

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of korea and china. pak sung chul, kim joong rin and other korean comrades, accompanied by chou en-lai and other comrades, reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen and red guards, and walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. a festive atmosphere prevailed at the airport with the beating of drums and gongs. young men and women in national costumes performed revolutionary dances. girls, looking bright and brave, performed a militia dance amid the strains of the song "three-eight working style".

the welcoming crowds waved national flags of china and korea and shouted: "salute to the heroic korean people exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the reunification of their fatherland exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their just struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian people and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "down with u.s. imperialism exclamation" "we resolutely oppose the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries exclamation" "u.s. imperialism get out of taiwan, out of south korea, out of the three indo-chinese countries and out of asia, africa and latin america exclamation" "the chinese people are determined to liberate taiwan exclamation" "long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" "long live the victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" "long live the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung exclamation" and "long live the chinese people's great leader chairman mao exclamation" comrades pak sung chul and kim joong rin kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport were: leading members of departments under the central committee of the chinese communist party, chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries wang hui-chiu, kuang jen-nung, li chiang, wu teh, wu jui-lin, huang chih-yung, yen chung-chuan, chai cheng-wen, wu piao, tan wen-chao, chen pang, yuan hua-ping, chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, shen chien, wang chun-lin, ku hsing-hsiang, pai hsiang-kuo, sung chen-hsien, hsieh huai-ten, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, kuo lu, yang chieh, tu hsing-yuan and ting hsi-lin; and

standing committee members of the national people's congress pei shih-chang, chi fang, chu ko-chen and hsieh fu-min.

also present were huot sambath, acting foreign minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

members of the korean embassy in china, and

diplomatic envoys of various countries in china.

Delegation of People's Republic of China Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

-- Government Delegation of Vietnam, Delegation of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam and Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Leave Peking by Same Plane

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1970)

the delegation of the people's republic of china with huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader, and li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the party central committee, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a. and political commissar of the navy, as its deputy leader, left peking for pyongyang by special plane this morning. the delegation is visiting korea at the invitation of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea to attend activities to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the korean war for the liberation of the fatherland and to condemn the crimes of u.s. imperialism in forcibly occupying china's territory taiwan.

members of the delegation are: lu yu-lan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee; fang yi, alternate member of the party central committee and minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries; and li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea (already in pyongyang).

leaving by the same plane with the chinese delegation to take part in the activities of the anti-u.s. struggle month in korea were:

the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by tran huu duc, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and minister attached to the premier's office;

the delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by nguyen van hieu, special envoy of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberatin and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; and

the delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by sanan soutthichak, member of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front.

present at the airport to see off the chinese delegation and vietnamese and laotian comrades-in-arms were:

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier of the state council; wu fa-hsien and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the party central committee and deputy chiefs of the general staff of the chinese

people's liberation army; wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the party central committee; kuo mo-jo, member of the party central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of departments under the party central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang hui-chiu, kuang jen-nung, li chiang, wu teh, wu jui-lin, huang chih-yung, yen chung-chuan, chen pang, chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, shen chien, wang chun-lin, ku hsing-hsiang, pai hsiang-kuo, sung chen-hsien, hsieh huai-teh, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku and ting hsi-lin.

also at the airport were hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and embassy members; ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and emoassy members; and nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and embassy members.

Delegation of People's Republic of China Arrives in Pyongyang with Government Delegation of Vietnam, Delegation of South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and Provisional Revolutionary Government of Republic of South Vietnam and Delegation of Laotian Patriotic Front Arriving by Same Plane

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 24, 1970)

the delegation of the people's republic of china with huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, as its leader, and li tso-peng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a. and political commissar of the navy, as its deputy leader, arrived here by special plane this afternoon to attend, at the invitation of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea, the activities commemorating the 20th anniversary of the korean war for the liberation of the fatherland and denouncing u.s. imperialism's criminal activities of forcibly occupying china's territory taiwan.

members of the delegation, lu yu-lan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, and fang yi, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries arrived by the same plane. another member of the delegation, li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, is already in pyongyang.

arriving by the same plane with the chinese delegation to take part in the activities of the anti-u.s. struggle month in korea were:

the government delegation of the democratic republic of viet nam led by tran huu duc, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and minister attached to the premier's office of the democratic republic of viet nam;

the delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam led by nguyen van hieu, special envoy of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam; and

the delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by sanan souththichak, member of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front.

present at the airport to welcome the chinese, vietnamese and laotian delegations were kim il, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and first vice-premier of the korean cabinet; li jong ok, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet; choi yong jin, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the cabinet; senior general oh jin woo, [redacted] member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army; kim kyung ryun, chairman of the committee for economic relations with foreign countries; as well as generals of the korean people's army and responsible members of the departments concerned and mass organizations.

when the special plane landed, comrades kim il, li jong ok, choi yong jin and oh jin woo stepped forward and warmly shook hands with and embraced comrades huang yung-sheng and li tso-peng and the leaders of the delegations of north viet nam, south viet nam and laos. korean children presented bouquets to members of all the delegations.

a grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport where the national flags of korea, china, and the democratic republic of viet nam and the flags of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the laotian patriotic front were fluttering. the national anthems of korea, china and the d.r.v.n. and the official songs of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the laotian patriotic front were played. huang yung-sheng, leader of the chinese delegation, tran huu duc, leader of the d.r.v.n. government delegation, nguyen van hieu, leader of the delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the r.s.v.n., and sanan souththichak, leader of the delegation of the laotian patriotic front, accompanied by first vice-premier kim il and chief of the general staff oh jin woo reviewed a guard of honour. then, they walked round to meet and shake hands with responsible members of the korean departments concerned, staff members of the chinese, d.r.v.n. and r.s.v.n. embassies in korea. they waved to greet hundreds of cheering and bouquet-holding pyongyang welcomers.

today, the pyongyang airport is filled with an atmosphere of militant friendship and unity. at the centre of the

airport are huge portraits of premier kim il sung, chairman mao tsetung, president ton duc thang, president nguyen huu tho and chairman souphanouvong and streamers inscribed with: "long live comrade kim il sung, the respected and beloved leader of the korean people exclamation" "long live chairman mao, the respected and beloved leader of the chinese people exclamation" "long live comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam exclamation" "long live his excellency nguytn huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation exclamation" and "long live prince souphanouvong, chairman of the laotian patriotic front exclamation"

also present at the airport were li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, all staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of the chinese people's volunteers to the korean military armistice commission; tran van thanh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in korea and all staff members of the vietnamese embassy; vu ngoc ho, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to korea and staff members of the south vietnamese embassy; and ang kim khoan, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to korea.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Envoys of Heroic Korean People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1970)

the "people's daily" today carried an editorial entitled "warm welcome to the envoys of the heroic korean people", which reads in full as follows:

today, a delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with pak sung chul, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and vice-premier of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs of the democratic people's republic of korea, as its head and kim joong rin, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the party, as its vice-head, arrives in china at the invitation of the chinese government to take part in the activities of the chinese people to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the war of liberation of the korean fatherland and to denounce the u.s. imperialist crime of forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan province. the 700 million chinese people with most profound affection warmly welcome the envoys of the fraternal korean people.

the korean people are heroic people with a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle. when u.s. imperialism flagrantly launched the war of aggression against korea 20 years ago, the korean people, under the leadership of the korean workers' party headed by their respected and beloved leader kim il sung, rose with dauntless heroism to fight in defence of the security and independence of their fatherland. the chinese people dispatched volunteers to resist u.s. aggression and aid korea and to protect their homes and defend their country. within three years, the korean and chinese people, united closely and fighting shoulder to shoulder, defeated the ferocious u.s. aggressors. the great victory of the korean people in the anti-u.s. war provided a brilliant example for the oppressed nations and oppressed people in their revolutionary struggle

against imperialism. since the armistice, the industrious and courageous korean people have speedily cured the wounds of war and, displaying the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, achieved tremendous successes in the socialist construction of their fatherland. the chinese people are elated and inspired by the victory of the fraternal korean people, and wish them fresh and greater victories in revolution and construction in the days to come.

the great leader of the chinese people chairman mao points out: "u.s. imperialism is our common enemy, and we all stand on the same front and need to unite with and support each other."

u.s. imperialism, which is aggressive by nature, obstinately continues its occupation of south korea and china's taiwan province, and frantically goes on committing activities of aggression in asia and other parts of the world, unceasingly expanding the war of aggression in indo-china. at present, the nixon government is stepping up its efforts to push the so-called "new asia policy" of "using asians to fight asians" in an attempt to extricate itself from its impasse. u.s. imperialism has particularly picked on japanese militarism to use as a fugleman in its aggression against asia. fostered and instigated by u.s. imperialism, the ambitious japanese reactionaries, indulging in their old dream of a "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere", have stretched their aggressive tentacles to various parts of asia. they have flagrantly included korea and china's taiwan province in their sphere of influence, carrying out rabid provocations against the people of china and korea, and are serving u.s. imperialism in the expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china. at present, the u.s.-japan reactionaries are preparing for a new war adventure by intensifying their collusion through the so-called "automatic extension" of the u.s.-japan "security treaty". their spearhead is directed at the korean people, the chinese people, the three indo-chinese peoples and the people of various asian countries. it has become the common fighting task of the chinese and korean people and the people of asia to smash the new plots of aggression of u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

in the protracted struggles against japanese and u.s. imperialism, the people of china and korea fought shoulder to shoulder, shared weal and woe and cemented with blood a lasting militant friendship. just as premier kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, has said: "korea and china are friendly neighbours linked together as blood and flesh and the people of the two countries are brothers bound by deep-rooted friendship ties." the chinese people deeply treasure the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and korea, a friendship that can stand all tests. the full success of the visit of comrade chou en-lai, premier of the state council of our country, to korea not long ago demonstrated the tremendous strength of the militant unity of the people of china and korea. now, the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea headed by comrades pak sung chul and kim joong rin, comes to our country to take part in the activities to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the war of liberation of the korean fatherland and to denounce the u.s. imperialist crime of forcible occupation of china's territory taiwan province. this will surely make new contributions to the strengthening of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two peoples.

Chinese Delegation Led by Comrade Huang Yung-Sheng Calls on Korean Premier Kim Il Sung

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 24, 1970)

the delegation of the people's republic of china led by comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, called on comrade kim il sung, premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea this afternoon.

present on the occasion were comrade li tso-peng, deputy leader of the chinese delegation, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a. and political commissar of the navy; comrade lu yu-lan, member of the delegation, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee; comrade fang yi, member of the delegation, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries; and comrade li yun-chuan, member of the delegation and chinese ambassador to korea.

present on the occasion were comrade kim il, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and first vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and comrade oh jin woo, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and chief of the general staff of the korean people's army.

premier kim il sung had a very cordial and friendly talk with the comrades of the chinese delegation.

Comrades Pak Sung Chul and Kim Joong Rin Meet Comrades Chou En-lai and Kang Sheng

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1970)

comrade pak sung chul, head of the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea, member of the presidium of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party, vice-premier of the cabinet and minister of foreign affairs, and comrade kim joong rin, deputy head of the delegation, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee and secretary of the central committee of the korean workers' party, today met comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present at the meeting on the korean side were members of the delegation: comrade han ik soo, alternate member of the political committee of the central committee of the korean workers' party and director of the general political bureau of the korean people's army, comrade yang hyung sup, member of

the central committee of the korean workers' party and minister of higher education; and comrade hyun joon keuk, korean ambassador to china; and all members of the entourage of the delegation.

present at the meeting on the chinese side were: comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; comrade wu fa-hsien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and leading members of the departments and organizations concerned comrades li chiang, wu teh, huang chih-yung, yen chung-chuan, chen pang, chi peng-fei, han nien-lung, shen chien and hsieh huai-teh.

the meeting proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere. the comrades-in-arms of china and korea were photographed together.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Red Cross Society of China Receives Message of Thanks from Hungarian Red Cross

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1970)

the red cross society of china has received a message from the hungarian red cross dated june 18, expressing thanks for its sympathy and assistance to the hungarian people in flood-affected areas. text of the message follows:

to the red cross society of china, peking

comrade liu chun-chang, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of china in budapest called on us in our national headquarters on june 15 and handed over to us the letter of your society offering an aid of 500,000 yuan to assist hungarian flood disaster victims.

we thank the red cross society of china for its sincere sympathy expressed in the letter and for the significant material assistance which will contribute to the compensation of the damages suffered and to the fast accomplishment of the task of reconstruction.

the international solidarity manifesting itself on an ever larger scale -- your aid being an appreciated expression of it -- gives us great strength in overcoming our present difficulties.

presidential board of the hungarian red cross

june 18, 1970

SINGAPORE

Singapore People's Party Central Committee Sternly Denounces US Aggression in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1970)

the central committee of the singapore people's party issued a statement on may 15, sternly condemning u.s. imperialism for its aggression against cambodia and its expansion of the aggressive war into the whole of indo-china.

the statement, carried in the malayan paper "people's tribune" on june 1, said that on march 18, u.s. imperialism instigated its lackey lon nol-sirik matak clique to stage a coup d'etat in camoodia. this is a despicable means of u.s. imperialism in its vain attempt to turn cambodia into its colony. on april 30, u.s. imperialism brazenly dispatched tens of thousands of u.s. troops and mercenaries to invade cambodia. it has used b-52 bombers to conduct wanton bombing there. thus, u.s. imperialism which carried out aggressive war in viet nam and laos, has expanded the war into the whole of indo-china.

the statement said that in the 60's, the u.s. imperialists launched aggression against viet nam and laos, with their hands stained with the blood of the vietnamese and laotian peoples. today, at the beginning of the great 70's, they invaded cambodia, thus expanding its aggressive war into the whole of indo-china. the flagrant aggression unleashed by nixon in cambodia proves once again to the whole world that the aggressive nature of u.s. imperialism will never change.

in conclusion, the statement strongly condemned u.s. imperialism for its new aggressive crimes committed in cambodia, viet nam and laos, and expressed resolute support for the indo-chinese peoples in their war of resistance against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Our Great Leader Chairman Mao Meets All Members of Sudanese Government Friendship Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 24, 1970)

our great leader chairman mao today met all members of the sudanese government friendship delegation led by mansour mahgoub, minister of treasury of the sudan.

when minister mahgoub and the other distinguished sudanese guests entered the hall, chairman mao cordially shook hands with them and posed for photographs with them.

then chairman mao had a cordial and friendly conversation with minister mahgoub and the other members of the delegation: osman abu el gassim, minister of co-operation and rural development; ahmed ismail khair alla, director of the cotton cultivation board of the ministry of agriculture and forestry; gindeel ibrahim gindeel, assistant under-secretary of the ministry of economics and foreign trade; tag el din mohamed el tahir, head of the economics division of the ministry of foreign affairs; kamil mahgoub mirghani, head of the rural development section of the ministry of co-operation and rural development; galal el din sid ahmed osman, chief inspector of rural development in the ministry of co-operation and rural development; and abdel salam ahmed el amin, inspector in the ministry of industry and mineral resources.

sudanese ambassador to china abdel wahab zein al-abdein was present on the occasion.

present on the occasion were tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council.

CHINA AND YEMEN

Southern Yemeni Premier Praises Chinese Assistance

(NCNA-English Aden, Jun. 23, 1970)

mohamed ali haitham, member of the presidential council of southern yemen and prime minister, in a speech at the inauguration ceremony of the in-patient department at the aden people's hospital yesterday warmly praised the brilliant achievements made by the chinese people under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao. he said that the great achievements which have been scored and will be scored by the chinese people belong not only to the chinese people but also to all fighting people.

he pointed out that the tremendous efforts made by the chinese people and the great achievements scored by them in building their own country fully prove that so long as the developing peoples struggle hard they will be able to turn their backward countries into advanced ones.

prime minister mohamed ali haitham highly appreciated the assistance given southern yemen by the chinese government and people. he said that the chinese assistance embodies the unity between the chinese and southern yemeni peoples in their common struggle against imperialism. "in the name of the southern yemeni people, i express thanks to the chinese people for their support and aid. we firmly believe that we will fight on the same front and support each other forever in the common struggle against imperialism," he said.

the medical equipment and medicine in the in-patient department of the aden people's hospital are supplied by china, and a chinese medical team is working there.

also present at the inauguration ceremony are: ali salem al beedh, southern yemeni foreign minister; abdullah al khamiri, cultural minister; and abdul aziz ad-dali, health minister. li chiang-fan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here was also present.

speaking at the ceremony, li chiang-fan said, "in accordance with the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, the chinese medical personnel are determined to serve the southern yemeni people wholeheartedly during the period of their working in southern yemen." he expressed thanks to the southern yemeni government and southern yemeni medical personnel for their concern and cooperation with the chinese medical personnel in their work.

after the ceremony, prime minister haitham, accompanied by responsible members of the chinese medical team, inspected the in-patient department and other departments of the people's hospital. during the inspection, prime minister haitham expressed satisfaction over the medical equipment and instruments provided by the chinese government for the people's hospital.

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US IN ASIA

US Imperialism Must Get Out of Asia!

- Wen Hui Pao editorial -

(Hong Kong Wen Hui Pao June 27, 1970)

The day before yesterday was the 20th anniversary of the Motherland Liberation War of Korea. Today US imperialism has forcibly occupied our territory of Taiwan for fully 20 years. The people of Korea and China are holding commemorative activities and unanimously condemning the crimes of aggression of US imperialism. The voice of justice, transmitted throughout the globe, is really enough to strike panic in the heart of the enemy.

Twenty years ago, on the third day US imperialism recklessly launched the war of aggression against Korea, it invaded and occupied our sacred territory of Taiwan in an attempt to annex Korea and go further to invade the China mainland. Under the leadership of their great leader Premier Kim Il Sung and the Nodong Party, the heroic Korean people, united as one, rose courageously in resistance. The Chinese people, following their great leader Chairman Mao's wise decision, sent out a Resist-US and Aid-Korea Volunteer Army to fight side by side with the Korean people. After three years of bloody fighting, they defeated the most virulent US army of aggression. US imperialism was forced to sign the Korean Truce Agreement on July 27, 1953.

In his solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against US imperialism, Chairman Mao pointed out: "After the Second World War, US imperialism and its followers have ceaselessly launched wars of aggression, and the people of various countries have ceaselessly defeated the aggressor by means of revolutionary war." The great victory of the anti-US war waged by the Korean and Chinese people exposed the true face of the paper tiger of US imperialism, defended the fruit of revolution of the Korean people and at the same time protected China's security. It set up a splendid example for the world people in their struggle against US imperialism.

US imperialism, being aggressive by nature, is not reconciled to defeat. Having failed in Korea, it carried out aggression in Vietnam and Laos, and having failed to win in Vietnam and Laos, it recently spread the flames of aggressive war to Cambodia. But in the recent two months the people's armed forces of Cambodia have also won frequent victories, inflicting bloody defeat on the US forces of aggression.

For twenty years American forces of aggression have stayed on in South Korea, refusing to leave. South Korea has thus become a colony of US imperialism and its military base for aggression. The puppet clique of South Korea is forced to provide cannon-fodder for the aggression against Indochina. US imperialism also ceaselessly intensifies its military provocations against the Korean people and waits for an opportunity to launch a new war of aggression.

For twenty years US forces of aggression have been occupying by force our territory of Taiwan province. Taiwan has become a springboard for US imperialist attack on our mainland and aggression in Southeast Asia. In Taiwan and the Strait of Taiwan, the navy, army and air force of US imperialism conduct themselves in an arrogant manner and US aircraft and warships ceaselessly intrude into our territorial seas and skies. The Chiang Kai-shek bandit gang are incited to harass our coastal areas. Not only that, but US imperialism also intensifies its scheme of "two Chinas" and carries out sinister activities of so-called "Taiwan independence" in an attempt to occupy our territory of Taiwan forever. Under the brutal rule of the US and Chiang, our fellow countrymen in Taiwan are suffering intensely.

As US imperialism is suffering defeat everywhere in its aggression against Asia, it is hastily resurrecting Japanese militarism and using it as "the gendarmes of Asia" in carrying out the vicious strategy of "using Asians to fight Asians." The Japanese reactionaries are already directly serving the US imperialist expansion of the Indochina war. They energetically take part in the US imperialist military provocation against Korea and openly stretch the demoniac talons of aggression to South Korea and Taiwan province. The "Japan-US Security Treaty" has been "automatically renewed and a new aggressive military alliance between the US and Japan is formed. This is something which the Japanese people and Asian people cannot tolerate.

Twenty-five years ago the Japanese aggressor was defeated by the people of various countries who firmly upheld justice. Today, in the face of the resolute anti-imperialist struggle of the Korean-Chinese people and other peoples of Asia, the Japanese reactionaries can only fail again and become a sacrifice at the funeral of US imperialism no matter how they cooperate with US imperialism in making trouble.

The international situation develops at high speed. The revolution in Asia is developing with great force and the anti-American united front is fast expanding. The two central newspapers and the central magazine have pointed out the historical task of the people of Asia, which is this: To unite closely, support one another, wage a furious and prolonged fight against the common enemy--US imperialism, and drive the US aggressor out of Asia and the West Pacific.

At this great historical moment the people of Korea and China roar in anger. The Chinese people shout: "The American forces of aggression must be completely withdrawn from Taiwan, South Korea, Indochina and all places

invaded and occupied by them! The Chinese people will surely liberate their own sacred territory of Taiwan! The Korean people will surely unify their own great Motherland! The problem of Indochina must be solved by the people of the three Indochina countries themselves!"

"People of the whole world, unite and defeat the American aggressor and all his running dogs!"

That is a cry of justice. It is a common demand of the people of all Asian countries. People of all countries of the world will respond to it in sympathy and in cooperation. "In the worldwide sphere at present, there is appearing a new high tide of struggle against US imperialism." As the angry tide of anti-US struggle in the world is gaining momentum, it is true that "The day is not far away when people of the whole world will thoroughly bury the American aggressor and all his running dogs."

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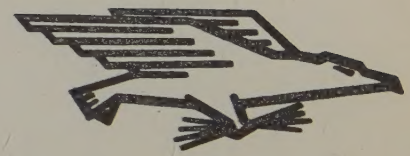

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